BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 5, 1863. { NO. 19.

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DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified at December term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as Administrator on the estate of Elizabeth Bunting, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to made immediate payment; and notifies all persons having claims against said deceased to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
W. S. LARKINS, Adm'r.
Jan. 22nd, 1862 17 3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified, at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of W. A. Heyer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. A. ADRIAN, Executor.
Jan. 7th, 1863.—15-9.*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its present session, for the passage of an act to amend the act to charter the town of Monroe, in Union county, N. C.; and in case of adjournment before the passage of the act, application will be made at the next session of the Legislature thereafter for that purpose.
Jan. 1st, 1863.—16-6w*

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, my Plantation, on Cape Fear River, 5 miles from the village of Summerville, Barnett county, containing 1175 acres, 350 acres cleared, including 100 acres of very fine bottom land. The improvements consist of a good dwelling with 10 rooms, and necessary out buildings. A. M. McKAY,
Jan. 28, 1863.—18-4t* Summerville, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 206 ACRES OF LAND in Richmond county, located by the F. & A. Plank Road, ½ mile from the Elerbe Springs and 12 miles from Rockingham.

There is about 75 acres under cultivation, a comfortable dwelling, with four large rooms, and fire-places in each, a dining room, a neat office, and all other necessary out buildings, for a small family; all are entirely new and conveniently arranged.

The situation is remote from the seat of war, and will afford a quiet and safe retreat for those disturbed by the presence of the invading foe.

Terms will be made easy if application is made soon to D. B. Nicholson, near the premises, or to the subscriber at Queensdale, Robeson county.
A. McQUEEN.
Jan. 14th, 1863 81 2w—16-3w

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY AND LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, with fixtures, and 435 acres of PINE LAND, situated within half a mile of Bladenboro' Station, on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and 54 miles from Wilmington.

For further particulars, address me at Bladenboro', Bladen county, N. C. In my absence, Mr. Colin Monroe will show the land. ROBERT TAIT.
January 9, 1863. 78-6t—16-6.*

FOR SALE.

800 ACRES OF LAND, in Columbus county, within three miles of Fair Bluff and one of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. There are about three hundred acres of cleared land under good fence. There are also about two hundred acres of choice swamp lands, easily drained. Any person wishing to buy would do well to call on the subscriber, or address me at Lesesville, Robeson county, N. C. GILES P. FLOYD.
Jan. 15, 1863.—17-3t*

STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE.

HAVING BEEN DISAPPOINTED in getting Timber, we now offer our PORTABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL for sale. The Engine is a strong 2 horse power, first-class Saw Mill, comparatively new, built by Messrs. Talbott & Bro., Richmond, Va., (whose work is sufficiently known, and need no puffing.) The Grist is complete, put up at same place. The Rock 4 feet diameter, and grinds as good meal as any water mill in North Carolina.—It has all the improvements and conveniences that a Mill can have. Any person in want of a No. 1 Mill, come and see it perform, and there will be but little doubt of our trading. With plenty of timber and good attention, it can saw enough lumber in three months to pay for it. A good Iron Axle LOG WAGON and two MULES can be bought with it. HARSALL & SOUTHALL.
Kenansville, N. C., Jan. 4, 1863. 74-2t—15-3t

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient to fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 25th day of November last, my boy WILLIS, aged about thirty years. WILLIS is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, has a down cast look, a little stooping, and limps slightly in his walk, caused by a severe burn on (I think) his left thigh and leg. When last heard from said boy, he was in the neighborhood of Lauriburg, N. C., and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free States, either by way of Wilmington, N. C., to the Yankee fleet, or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been passing on a permit written by himself, fictitiously signed, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or one half the amount for his lodgment in any Jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy, so that I can get him.
W. R. MEDLIN,
Clio, Marlboro' District, S. C.
January 28-18 3t.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE,
Headquarters 51st Reg't N. C. Troops
Jan 15th, 1863.

THE following named soldiers having deserted this Regiment, are hereby published as deserters, and thirty dollars reward will be given for each or either of them, when lodged in jail or delivered to me at these Headquarters: LEVI and ROBERT H. MERRITT, of Sampson county, and JOHN J. JAMES, of Duplin. I earnestly appeal to the Mounted Patrol of these counties to hunt up and deliver the above named men to the hands of justice.
S. M. STANFORD,
Capt. Co. C, 51st N. C. T.
Jan. 15th, 1863 82-1t—17-3t*

GRINDSTONES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.
Nov. 28th, 1862. 10-3m*

STILL IT COMES.

850 LBS. BALTIMORE SOLE LEATHER,
3000 LBS. TENNESSEE SOLE LEATHER,
1100 LBS. WAX UPPER LEATHER,
20 BUSHELS OF SHOE PEGS,
Being received, and for sale at
JAMES WILSON'S,
Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment
Jan 28-93 1t-18-2t

Edson B. Olds, just from Fort Lafayette, was escorted to his seat in the Ohio Legislature, at Columbus, by a procession two miles long.

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.—Such language as is contained in the subjoined impassioned appeal for peace would, a few months ago, have procured for the writer a place in some LINCOLN bastile. But so great is the change that has come over the spirits of the men in power in Yankeedom, that they dare not, raise their hands to punish the offender who penned nor the offenders who re publish it. The Administration is evidently conscious of its weakness:

A TRUCE DEMANDED.

[From the New York Freeman's Journal.]

Is it not time to recognize, at length, the impotency of the Federal Government to do what it has no authority to do? Were the Administration indeed taking care of its citizens, and not exclusively of negroes who cannot be its citizens, a solution of the problem would be easy.

Peace! PEACE! PEACE! We cry, by the Holy Name of Him who, at this Christmas time, was heralded by angels as bringing "peace to men of good will."

Oh, stop this horrid butchery of Americans by Americans! Stop this flood of woe and desolation, by which this land is becoming *most desolate! Have* you accomplished anything? Did we not forewarn you so? If *you* are so blind as not to see, you *ought* to trust those who have proved they *can* see. Stop this war! Wicked and foolish men, you are in despair at the prospect before you, and yet you dare, as if you were fully sold to the demon, to cry out still: "Slay! slay! more blood! more carnage!"

Call a truce! Let us put off the renewal of the contest, if it must be renewed, till we know for *what* we are fighting. Let us put it off, till the vile cause of it, the abominable thing, New England fanaticism in the manipulation of New York rogues, has been put out of the way! Then, then only, we may have, not a truce only, but *peace.*

The Yankee Iron-Clad Navy.

The New York *Times* gives the following information of the trial trips and experiments of the newly constructed iron-clads:

Monday morning the Ericsson iron-clad battery Weehawken made a trial trip. A very slight pressure of steam was applied to the engines, just sufficient to move the craft through the water, the principal object being to try how things worked generally, and to test the power of the helm. The first half mile steamed over sufficed to prove the efficiency of the engines, &c., and, when opposite Mr. Stevens', of Hoboken, it was determined to turn around abruptly, for the purpose of learning within what space such a movement could be conveniently effected. There are no more time, nor a larger "field," necessary than a Worden steamer would need to perform a similar evolution. The Weehawken came around as nimble as the Virginia Seymour, the tug which conveyed her. It is well to state that formal trial trips with Monitors of Class No. 2, are over. Each will probably make a short trial trip to test the working of things, but the only business to be done by them, which will in no wise involve any new naval principle, is the battles which they are about to fight.

The iron-clad battery Patapsco made her experimental trip outside Philadelphia harbor on Saturday. The singular effect of firing with 36 pounds of powder, causing no concussion inside the turret, and a terrific one outside, which has been illustrated in the trials of the Passaic and Montauk, was also perceptible. The Patapsco sailed to join the fleet.

The Ericsson battery Nahant will be up at the Navy Yard this morning at nine o'clock. Her trip down the Sound will exercise her engines admirably. She left Boston early yesterday morning, and when steering past Cape Cod was working in fine style. The Nahant and Weehawken will leave here together in a few days to reinforce those vessels gone before them.

Deep River Coal.

The President of the Chatham Rail Road Company has furnished the Raleigh *Standard* with the following letter addressed to him by Capt. Thos. R. Sharp, Superintendent of the Confederate States locomotive shop in that city, testifying to the valuable quality of the Deep River Coal. The experience of Capt. Sharp is corroborated, we learn, by the experience of the Superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company shops in Raleigh, and of the North Carolina Rail Road Company shops. We hope the Chatham Rail Road will be soon completed, and this valuable coal so essential to the public interests be brought into market:

OFFICE C. S. LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS,
Raleigh, December 12, 1862.

Kemp. P. Battle, Esq., President Chatham Rail Road Company.

SIR—In answer to your inquiry as to how the coal furnished by the Egypt pits compares with other coal, I have the pleasure to say the Deep River Coal is far superior to any that I have ever before used.

For blacksmith's purposes it is fully one hundred per cent more valuable than the Clover Hill Coal that we have been using, and for foundry purposes, in the shape of coke, it answers most admirably.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
THOS. R. SHARP,
Capt. and A. Q. M. Ral. City C. S. Loco. Shops.

PIETY IN A GENERAL.—The Captain of the Fifth Kentucky Regiment writes of KIRBY SMITH:

Before going into the battle at Richmond, Ky., he spent a season alone in his tent in prayer. When the battle was over, he returned to his tent, and gave thanks to God for the victory. When at Lexington, Ky., the minister at the Episcopal Church refused to officiate on thanksgiving day, and Gen. Smith arose, read a chapter, led in prayer, and finished the services. In the Kentucky campaign Gen. Smith was the only General who succeeded in his part of the programme.

FIDELITY OF A DOG.—Numerous instances of the fidelity of the dog have been put on record from time to time, and the army correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* relates the following fresh proof, as witnessed on the bloody field near Fredericksburg:

On Monday last as Hon. John Covode, in company with a number of officers, was passing over the battle field beyond Fredericksburg, their attention was called to a small dog lying by a corpse. Mr. Covode halted a few minutes to see if life was extinct. Raising the coat from the man's face, he found him dead. The dog, looking wishfully up, ran to the dead man's face and kissed his silent lips. Such devotion in a small dog was so singular, that Mr. Covode examined some papers on the body, and found it to be that of Sergeant W. H. Brown, Company C, Ninety-first Pennsylvania.

The dog was shivering with the cold, but refused to leave his master's body, and as the coat was thrown over his face again, he seemed very uneasy, and tried to get under it to the man's face. He had, it seemed, followed the regiment into battle, and stuck to his master, and when he fell remained with him, refusing to leave him or eat anything. As the party returned, an ambulance was carrying the corpse to a little grove of trees for interment, and the little dog following, the only mourner at that funeral, as the hero's comrades had been called to some other point.

A Plain Talk to the Lincoln Government.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, just elected U. S. Senator, recently made a speech in the Yankee House of Representatives, in which he handled Lincoln and his satraps with gloves off. We make an extract as a specimen:

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have a single word to those who are temporarily exercising the functions of the Executive Department of this government. I fear they have not studied the history of the people of this country, or the characteristics of the race from which they have descended. That history, correctly understood, shows that in contests with power they have ever wrenched, even from unwilling hands, fresh guarantees for their liberty. I am led to make these remarks in view of the arrests of thousands of men in loyal States, without due process of law, by the orders of the executive officers of this Government, at the times and places where, in all cases, courts of justice were entirely open, and the execution of the laws wholly unobstructed.—The most remarkable page in the history of our race is the fact that while outrages have been committed upon the rights of our people, no resistance has been offered, no violence done, and no life has been taken as the penalty for the wrong. The desire of the people to preserve peace in their own midst has restrained them thus far from the commission of violence.

Attempts have been made to intimidate our people at the polls. Provost Marshals have been sent everywhere, and yet our people have not been provoked to violate order. But they are in earnest. They mean to preserve their liberties and their rights. The results of the last elections were of no temporary character.—Such a triumph has never before been witnessed in this country. There is not a man who voted the Democratic ticket last fall, throughout the country, who is not prepared, when the proper time comes, to lay down his life rather than sacrifice his liberty. We may as well understand this. Let us talk plain about it. Let us not try to deceive ourselves or others. We are no assassins. We are no law breakers. Our people have endured a great deal. They have submitted to arbitrary arrests and imprisonments. But let me say to you, in God's name, "pause, stop; you cannot go any further." Our people are resolved that you shall not. They are determined. Do not misunderstand them.—We are for liberty—constitutional liberty. Our ancestors, in all times past, have vindicated it; and their descendants, after long suffering, will, if need be, vindicate it before God and the world.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, our people are in earnest. They mean all they have said. They love the flag, because it represents Constitution, order, law. They do not wish to be slaves, and do not mean to be made slaves. We have had a bill passed here to-day, under whip and spur, without debate, without enquiry, extending amnesty to those who have thus wronged our people. I think you had better also pass a bill extending amnesty to those of you whom the people have condemned for your course here, so that you can have a political resurrection hereafter. That is the only way in which you can ever have forgiveness. If you expect that when the courts come to look at the monstrous bill which you have passed to-day, wiping out all the rights of those who have been immured in prison, they will hold it as constitutional, you are greatly mistaken. No court of justice will hold that that gives indemnity for the wanton, reckless, tyrannical exercise of power. It is not justice before God in Heaven. My opinion about it is that you had better have left the courts open to our people, and let those men who had ruthlessly and recklessly violated every precept, law, and Constitution, take the legal consequences of their act.

CONDITION OF BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—The Washington correspondent of the Anti-Slavery *Standard*, writing from Washington, Jan. 12, says:

The condition of the army which is under the command of General Burnside is said not to be all that one could wish. Reports have come up continually from this army, since the battle of Fredericksburg, that it was in a state of discontent, if not of insubordination. The men are to an alarming extent discouraged, and anxious to go home. They are stupified with continual reverses. I know that it is the habit of Generals and Senators to say that our army is in good condition; that the troops are panting for a battle, and so forth; but such statements are entirely false. The army of the Potomac is capable of great deeds, and I believe will soon win important victories over the enemy, but it is nevertheless in a dangerous state of discontent this very day. There are reasons for it, too, which are plain to the least observant of men.

In the first place, these men are not paid. Small as is the sum due the men who risk their lives in battle, it is not paid to them as it is due, so that at this moment the majority of our troops have not been paid their wages for six months. The other day a sick or wounded soldier in one of our hospitals sent a letter he had just received from his wife to a member of Congress. The letter stated that the woman who wrote it and her children were suffering for want of food and fuel, and she asked a pittance from her husband—a portion of his wages. At that time the Government was in debt to the soldier to the amount of over sixty dollars, and not one cent of which could he obtain! This lack of money of itself will destroy an army in time, not so much from the want of the money as from the overwhelming sense of injustice which demoralizes the soldier.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JAMES W. WALL, OF NEW JERSEY, IN PHILADELPHIA.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Jan. 20.]

Last night, about 11 o'clock, Colonel James W. Wall, United States Senator elect from New Jersey, was serenaded at the Girard House, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Previous to his appearance on the balcony a plentiful display of fireworks was exhibited in front of the building, and there was much cheering and noisy demonstration. He was introduced by Mr. James C. Vandyke, in a brief speech, in which a eulogy was paid to the words "traitor," "rebel"—words which he said had more than ordinary significance, because Washington and his compatriots were proud to be honored with such appellations.

Mr. Vandyke was frequently interrupted by loud calls for "Wall," with cheers for New Jersey and Vallandigham, and groans for Cameron and Butler, intermingled with demonstrations of disapprobation and counter-cheering. In the midst of his remarks, the band struck up a lively air, and Mr. Vandyke was obliged to close.

Mr. Wall soon after appeared, and, after prolonged cheering, commenced his speech as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Philadelphia: I fear I have not words to express to you the heartfelt gratification that I feel at this most magnificent reception. It was only, my friends, a few weeks ago that I was told that the Democrats of the city of Philadelphia were all dead.—[A voice, "it is a lie," and laughter.] If this is a specimen of the mortality of the Democracy of Philadelphia, then all I have to say is, that you are the liveliest set of corpses I ever saw. [Cheers, and derisive cheers.] I do not know anything like it in the history of the world, except it may be in the book of Ezekiel, where we are told that "bone came to bone, and they stood upon their feet an exceeding great army." [Applause. A voice, "Three cheers for Gen. Butler."] My friends, there are a great many fanatical, thoughtless men in this community, who believe even now in the classical language of Abraham Lincoln [groans and cheers,] uttered from yonder porch, that "nobody is hurt." [Hisses and laughter.] But, my friends, there are thoughtless men in every community; but there are some honest, patriotic men who believe that at this hour the ship of State is tossing in the angriest storm it ever encountered.

I know, fellow-citizens, that there are many of us here to-night who, like honest Gonsalvo, Shakspeare's play of the Tempest, would give a "furlong of sea for a barren acre of ground." My friends, we must stick to the ship, and whatever be its fate, you and I must share its destiny. There is a precious freight on board this tempest-tossed bark. The waters are white with the foam beneath her bow. There is no time to take to the long-boat. That tempest tossed vessel is freighted also with the precious Constitution our fathers gave us. The compass by which they steered it is still on board that vessel, and in order to preserve it we have got to stick to the ship.—[Cries of "that's so," and cheers.] My friends, there are men now navigating that vessel who are attempting to steer her by the compass of coercion, and to drive her by the chart of a "higher law." [Cheers and counter-cheers.] It is to watch these men that we have got to stick to the ship. I do not believe that the old vessel will ever be saved until a Democratic commander again walks the deck [cheers] and the strong hand of a Democratic pilot is upon her helm. [Renewed applause and cheers for Wall.]

Fellow-citizens, I have recently, at the hands of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey [three cheers,] been tendered the responsible officer of Senator of the United States. I go there, my friends, as I understand it, to advocate, as far as my limited abilities will permit—to advocate, I say, peace in that body. [Cheers for "peace."] I cannot say, my friends, how this is to be brought about, but I believe I speak the sentiments of the people of New Jersey, and not only of the people of New Jersey, but of the loyal people of Pennsylvania, when I say that they will hail the hour that shall bring us from out this lurid tempest of war into the calm and blessed shade of a long and lasting peace. [Cheers.] My friends, I go also, as I understand it, upon the floor of the Senate of the United States, to advocate those great principles of civil liberty which were handed down to us from our fathers [renewed cheers]—those great principles which are embodied in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, every one of which, I am sorry to say, has been trampled under foot by the present Administration. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, you will recollect that it is but a few months ago that men were afraid to express the truth that was in them; but now, how great the change! A short time ago, I, gentlemen, endured obloquy and insult of the grossest character. Aye, my family had to submit to the grossest insults in the city of Burlington, and my daughters insulted by the wenches on the streets. When I ventured to complain I was charged with disloyalty. I have had no distinct accusation against me, though I have time after time demanded to know it. I wrote to Mr Cameron to know why I had been imprisoned in the dungeons of Fort Lafayette.—[Cheers and groans for Cameron.] But, gentlemen, after I had been imprisoned for weeks and then let free, I wrote to Mr. William H. Seward. I said—"Sir, I have written to the Secretary of War for the purpose of being informed why I was put in the Bastiles of the administration; now please tell me why I was let out?" [Cheers and laughter.] I have not been able to find out either.

Yet, however, before I left home, I understood that a leading Republican editor of the State had asserted that I was put in that Bastile because I was one of the parties engaged in endeavoring to take Maryland out of the Union. [Laughter.] Well, when I saw that, I thought it was necessary in order that I might polish the lie and give it a Republican finish, that I should send to him a note, telling him to put in his paper of to-morrow that I was not only engaged in that work, but that I was in disguise among the Plug Uglies—the captain who shot down the soldiers of the Massachusetts regiment who passed through Baltimore on the 19th of April. One lie only equalled the other.—[Cheers.] But, gentlemen, during all these stirring times, when the hearts of men were failing them for very fear, I still had confidence in that sober second thought of the American people—never wrong, always right.

I always, my friends relied upon the reserved force of the nation, and I am happy to say that the reserve force of the nation is now coming to the rescue of its imperilled Constitution. [Cheers for the Constitution.] Put your faith, my friends, in that truth, uttered by a man who, I am sorry to say, does not now understand the import of the lines he wrote—I mean Mr. Bryant, of the Evening "Post"—that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

Mr. Wall then concluded by expressing a regret that his health would not permit him further to address his friends, and to assure them that he would take the earliest opportunity to again address his fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

EUROPE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

No part of the admirable Message of President Davis will more fully command public approval than his exposition of the relations of the Confederate States and Europe. The position that the neutrality of Europe has consisted only in profession, and that she has practically and powerfully co-operated with the North in this war, is demonstrated by facts and arguments which cannot be gainsayed. The English Government, which has dictated the European policy towards the Confederate States, may be regarded as the most influential ally of Seward in his attempt to subvert the liberties and independence of the Southern people. Not that the majority of the English people sympathize with the North, nor that the Government itself desires the conquest of the South or the reconstruction of the Union. Nothing can be further from their wishes or designs.—They simply desire the thorough exhaustion of both belligerents, so as to remove from their path a hated rival. Every principle of English policy and of passion point out with the clearness of a sunbeam the real motives which govern the course of England in this contest. The only wonder is that we should ever have been blind enough to expect from her any other line of conduct than that she has pursued.

England has never forgiven the successful rebellion of the American Colonies. It is but a brief period in the life time of a nation since she lost the most valuable jewels of her crown. Nations have good memories, and dismemberment is among the last things that they forget. All the greatness that America has since attained only aggravated the bitterness of her loss. It was not only wounded pride and mortification in being foiled and humiliated by thirteen feeble colonies, but it was the spoilation of the best portion of her territorial possessions, and all their elements of greatness, wealth and power. Suppose that England could have retained her American colonies, what a Power she would not be! She is great enough already; but with America, India and England one Empire, the world has never beheld such a Colossus. Instead of all this, she not only lost America, but America became her greatest commercial rival, and promised soon to be her most powerful manufacturing competitor in the world. It may be doubted whether, if the Administration of George the Third could have foreseen the future of America—and especially the wonderful development of the cotton culture—it would have acknowledged American independence under a war of twenty years. We remember to have seen an elaborate argument of a British nobleman of that era, endeavoring to prove that America would never become a wealthy and powerful country. Whether these ideas were common to his countrymen, we do not know; but it is certain that no man, save the prophetic Berkely, ever possessed the faintest idea of the future glory and beauty of the Western "Star of Empire."

The present war has only afforded additional incentives to the solicitude of the British Government for the destruction of both the United and the Confederate States. Not only a commercial and manufacturing rival—not only a country on which she was dependent for cotton, is to be removed from her path, but, as the war has shown, one of the most formidable military Powers of the earth. Taking into view the tremendous armies and desperate valor with which both North and South have conducted this contest, the reflection naturally occurs in England, what would they be united? What would become of Canada, and every other British possession on this continent? What would become of England herself, if, in a future contest with France or Russia, such a power as America should side against her? No wonder, then, that she plotted for thirty years the dissolution, through Abolition agitation, of the old American Union: and that, this object being accomplished, she intends to preserve just such a neutrality as will give both combatants a fair chance to worry and destroy each other. If she believed the subjugation of the South possible, she never would have afforded any degree of encouragement to the Southern cause; but she has long ago been satisfied that such a thing was impossible, and has endeavored to ride both sides the saphing, giving aid and comfort through her Government to the North, and through her press to the South—now cheering one section, and now petting the other on the head—only anxious that each might rend and destroy the other. The only consolation is that she has now thoroughly lost the confidence of both belligerents, and whilst President Davis, in mild and manly terms, sets forth that fact in his Message to Congress, the Washington *Republic*, the semi-official organ of Lincoln, declares that the United States would accept mediation sooner from any other European Power than what it designates, in the language of Fauchmen, "Perfidious Albion."

We hope never to see the slightest importance attached hereafter to any expression of sentiment in Great Britian upon American affairs. The only voice that has been raised officially in Europe in behalf of suffering humanity in this contest, is that of the great Empire of the French. We hope the day is not far distant when the Southern Confederacy, its independence recognized by the world, will be able to show its first and only friend that it is not forgetful nor ungrateful.

THE YANKEE WAR DEBT.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in his recent speech "brought out an appalling array of figures in his estimate of the future debt of the country, and his manner was as solemn as it was in the republican convention at Philadelphia, in 1856, when he mounted the platform after Fremont was nominated and pronounced the doom of the Republican party in that campaign. In one respect Mr. Stevens' speech was unequalled—no member of Congress ever iterated the words billions and millions as many times in a single debate; and as these terms were applied to our present and prospective debt and our means of liquidation, his remarks were listened to with the closest attention by the patriotic members."

The Herald says that the Radical Senators in Washington treated Greeley's warnings as to the feeling in New York "with contempt" and sent him back "with a flea in his ear."

The new iron frigate Archilles, 56 guns, 1200 horse power, building in England, will have eighteen compartments, as bulk-heads, all of which will be shot proof and water tight. The armor plates are 4½ inches.

From the N. Y. Tribune of 23d inst.

The Contagion of Secession.

We are beginning to feel the effects of woful example. The diabolical spirit of Rebellion not only encounters us in the field, but it has entered our legislative chambers, and, under the malign prompting of the Democratic party, bent upon rule or ruin, it is tampering with the popular loyalty. One year ago, men only murmured treason; but success has opened their mouths, and filled their hearts with abominable political devices. We are beginning to see that about the worst battle lost to the Union cause, thus far, is that of the New York State Election. Nobody believes Horatio Seymour to be friendly to the Administration or to feel any honest sympathy with its embarrassments—yet he is elected Governor. The mob in Albany has given us a bitter foretaste of possible anarchy. From the West, we hear of schemes designed by the desperate and disaffected—conspiracies tending to fresh ruptures and the final overthrow of the Republic. Wicked men, even at the North, are beginning openly and shamelessly to dally with disunion, and propose, since dislocation has come into fashion, to multiply the fragments of our institutions. All this is terrible. We can better afford to lose fifty fights than thus to weaken the morality of our cause. We can better afford to submit to invasion, than thus to make disintegration familiar to our constituencies. We can better afford to let the Slaveholding soldiers bivouac in the Capitol, than to be betrayed into negotiations which are full of danger, or to dally with compromises which, with their adoption, must precipitate us into unmitigated anarchy.—Already, we begin to hear of Western Confederacies, of New England Confederacies, of Middle States transmogrified into Middle Confederacies. Already, we have hints of new and tempting combinations, aiming at safe and convenient boundaries and the monopoly of internal navigation. Already, the coming Congress casts its dark shadow before; and, busy as the Devil always has been in Washington, a time is coming when he will redouble his activity in that uneasy seat of an endangered Government. Hitherto, the restoration of the Union has been, with the mass of the people, a matter of sentiment; but a time is at hand which will not be in the least poetical, and when we must confront public danger hardened into the most vulgar concrete.

Gentlemen who desire to be elected to Congress not as Patriots, but simply and nakedly as anti-Republicans, or anti-Government men, cannot be supposed to care much for the perpetuity of our institutions. They expect to fatten upon our national troubles. They are ghouls who will care little how cold the corpse may be, if, sooner or later, they may fairly get their teeth into it. They live, plot, spout, intrigue, bargain and scheme, solely for personal aggrandizement. Their loyalty is limited by their own lives and no thought of the weal or woe of posterity enters into their calculations. If, with the recognition of the Confederacy, these mortal traitors could be banished, and with them their whole brood of venal voters—if we could send them to rest in the black bosoms of their Confederate friends—if the honor, worth, religion, intelligence and wealth of the North could have but a fair chance of exercising their legitimate influence, we might consider with greater coolness the success of the Southern treason. But these men, after the accomplished dismemberment, would remain—would still be with us though not of us—would be then, as they are now, and as they always have been, the ready agents of Slavery and the paid pimps of the slaveholding interest. Establish a State upon the basis of Man-Owning upon this continent, and the minds of Wood, Brooks, Seymour and all that *genus* will gravitate toward it with all the force of a bad nature. Given these men in power, and the Northern Republic would be the bought if not the born thrall of the Davis dynasty, ready in Cabinet and Congress to do its dirty and demoniac work—ready to catch its runaways—ready to wink at the revival of the African Slave-Trade—ready to join an alliance against the moral sense of mankind—ready to promote the Secession of the West from the East—ready for war upon New England—ready to make our poor shadow of a Government in Washington as much the tool of the Southern Confederacy as ever the Cabinet of Charles II. was the tool of the French monarch.—Political chafferers, in the sacred name of Democracy, would sell themselves first, and next their neighbors.—There could be for us no permanence, no prosperity, no private happiness, and no public greatness.

It may be said that we exaggerate this danger. We do not think so. For the political power of the Confederacy would be in the hands of a few men, who have been educated to detest the Union, and who would be ill satisfied with that partial success which left even a respectable fragment of the old Republic yet entire. Once fairly separated, they would begin to feel wants, the existence of which they do not now admit, and they would be only too ready to avail themselves of those commercial abilities which they have heretofore affected to despise. The great serpent of Slavery would reverse its trial, and look with longing eyes toward a North left at its mercy by the dissensions and the disaffection of its own children. Our social freedom would be a perpetual aggravation of the bad temper and jealousy which are the inseparable adjuncts of slaveholding. If we were prosperous, our prosperity would be a continual rebuke of that sin which has been called "the sum of all villainies;" and if we were hopelessly weakened by the dismemberment, our cities and our farms would be the cheap prey of every mad partisan who chose to promote a raid. Nor should we be without a hatred of slavery, intensified by the woes of which it had been the fruitful mother, and any effort to check or to silence the expression of that sentiment would but complicate the public dilemma. We should still have pro-slavery Governors, pro-slavery Senators, pro-slavery Presidents, and pro-slavery Representatives; and the very existence of a determined and uncompromising opposition would drive them into disgraceful diplomacies and intrigues, not to be thought of without horror! If we speak sharply, we beg the reader to believe that we speak sincerely. We have not, nor will we pretend to have, any confidence in the public virtue of that hungry place-hunter, who prates of the wrongs of the South and of the sins of the North—who has fine words for the Richmond *regime* and foul words for his own constitutional rulers—who would restore the Union by muzzling discussion and by a declaration of the sanctity of Involuntary Servitude, with all the solemnities of an act of public faith—who feels it to be a duty to anologize for his own loyalty and for the treason of the public enemy—who is half this and half that, and not wholly, body, soul, and spirit, the honest and unquestioning devotee of the Constitution and the Laws—who wastes that indignation upon the foes of Slavery which he should naturally bestow upon its friends—who is as utterly without pity for the poor and defenceless as he ignorant of that simple law of labor which makes the prosperity of the employer dependent upon his justice—who is, in short, a creature of shams and of subterfuges, and participates in public affairs without one ennobling sentiment or one benevolent aspiration. Why should the poor hybrid, half democrat, pretend to any reverence for human rights, or be at all coy about selling others, since he is so ready to sell himself? Let us see to it that the triumph of the Secessionists does not open for him a market.

Miss Sarah A. Lee has recovered a verdict of $5,500 against Andrew Morse, in a Maine Court, for breach of marriage promise. Supposed to be the largest verdict of the kind ever rendered in New England.

Gov. Curtin, in his annual message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, gives the President's Emancipation Proclamation a wide berth. He refuses to touch it.

KENTUCKY TO RESIST.—A reliable gentleman informed us yesterday evening that the report with reference to Gov. Robinson, of Ky., calling for troops to resist Lincoln's despotic policy, is undoubtedly so, and that the Governor has called for 60,000. We wait with great anxiety to hear the facts.
Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin, 25th.

An amusing anecdote is related in the London Saturday Review, which shows the distrust the operatives have in the effort of the Government to substitute the use of Indian for Southern Cotton. At a Methodist meeting in Manchester, the preacher prayed among other things, for a bountiful supply of Cotton. A pious old workman in the midst of the congregation thereupon ejaculated, "Yes, Lord, but not *Surat.*" The Review thinks he is like the man who fell overboard and prayed to the Lord to save him, "but to be quick about it."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28th, 1863.

Still another English Merchant Steamer ran into a Confederate port this morning, bringing a general cargo of merchandize. She left Nassau on the 25th. This is her first trip to the Confederate coast.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 28th, 1863.

SENATE—Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, introduced a bill for condemnation to public use all Cotton within the Confederate States. Referred to a select committee. The Supreme Court bill was further discussed. In the House, various propositions were submitted, but no definite action upon any subject,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1863.

We are without further news from operations in this State, either by land or water. The steamers and transports which passed Swansboro' and New River, on Friday, must have had a more Southern destination than Wilmington, or they would have been heard from ere this, and yet it is difficult to account for their being so close in shore as to be in sight from the points indicated, otherwise than upon the supposition that they were designed for this point. They have not made their appearance, however, nor have the celebrated "two columns" from Newbern and Beaufort yet shown themselves in the vicinity of Goldsboro' or Wilmington.—Like James' two horsemen, that might have been seen, but were not, these two columns might have made their appearance long ago, if they had been coming that soon. The movements of FOSTER and whoever else is with him, are mysterious and past finding out. It is pretty certain that ED. STANLY imitates ABRAHAM LINCOLN in one thing. He has no more idea of having *his* Capitol—Newbern—left undefended, than LINCOLN has of Washington being left without an army between it and the foot cavalry of that awful man, JACKSON. Whether STANLY has a Scotch cap and cloak is not definitely ascertained.

It may be that the recent raid of our iron-clads at Charleston will call for the services of all the Monitors and other iron-clads now at Beaufort, to prevent the blockade at Charleston being knocked into a permanent cocked hat, which will have the effect of postponing the plans of which an immediate attack upon Wilmington may have formed a part. We shall see what we shall see.

The destruction done to the Yankee shipping at Charleston is very considerable, and the whole affair is glorious, but the loss of the Princess Royal still presses upon us with a heavy weight. A report that she had been recaptured is not confirmed. We are sorry for that.

As long as we hold Charleston and our iron-clads hold out, the blockade of that place must be merely nominal. The Yankee iron-clads of the Monitor class cannot lay outside as blockaders or in any other capacity except in calm weather, and the wooden vessels will not dare lay off at night for fear of being suddenly sent to the bottom.

From the Sea!

The following communications were contained in separate bottles, found a mile a part on the beach near Fort Caswell and have been sent to us by the courtesy of General Whiting. They *may* be of importance. One is as follows:

U. S. Gunboat "Logue"
January 10, 1863

To any one in favor of President Davis (God bless him!!)

This is to give you information for him, that the hated Yankees are going to attack Savannah on Jan 19. Make good haste to meet them. I am an unwilling inmate of one of old Lincoln's gunboats. May this reach you in safety.

The other note is very brief as follows:

AT SEA, Dec. 25th, 1862,
In the "Monitor's Boat"

O! for a sail —— long.

The first syllable of the last word is so blotted as to be illegible. It may have been meant for a signature. The only thing that appears to us suspicious is the strong resemblance in the hand writing of the two inclosures, coming as they purport to come from such wholly different quarters. The writing *may* not be the same, but it would certainly pass for the same.

☞ KEEPING up steam too constantly will beat the coppers and burn out the flues either in man or boiler.—Our large daily edition compels us to keep up fire all day long, and so our boiler has given out and we have been compelled to put up another to enable us to "run the machine." To day we will be compelled to run by hand which may occasion us to be rather slow.

By the way, we notice that several of our cotemporaries here recently been referring to the increase of their circulation, due, no doubt to the war, to which we attribute the fact that our machinery is pretty severely tasked to keep up with the demand for our daily paper, which has run far ahead of our weekly, although *that* also has increased. Those who *can* get a daily paper will not wait for a weekly in these war times.

We are glad to know that our cotemporaries are flourishing, and are pleased to say that, so far at least as circulation is concerned, "these few lines leave us enjoying the same blessing."

The true policy for papers, we think, is to raise the price of advertising as much as the great advance in everything may render necessary, and to advance as little as possible upon the rates of subscription. By the large increase in circulation thus rendered certain, the advertiser really gets more copies of his advertisement in proportion to the amount charged than he ever did before, while at the same time the news is still kept with the reach of all.—*Daily Journal, 2d.*

THERE begins to be some doubt as to whether the advance of FOSTER'S forces is to be made in North Carolina, or whether the army to be embarked in transports at Beaufort, N. C., is designed for Wilmington; but of all this, although much is surmised, little is known.

The disgruntlement of the Yankee forces at Fredericksburg—the failure to advance on account of the state of the roads—the state of preparation supposed to exist in North Carolina, may all have contributed to dis. concert the movement designed to cut off the communication by railroad through the State, and destroy the chance of running the blockade through the port of Wilmington.

Indications at present seem to point to Savannah. The recent obstinate attacks upon Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, as well as the concentration of vessels at Red Bluff and Hilton Head, give color to the supposition that the enemy has been feeling our strength at different points preparatory to a general attack. It would appear also that the enemy's forces in and around Newbern and Beaufort Harbor are being mainly concentrated at the latter point, as though with a view to their embarkation. Of the correctness of this latter statement we presume there need be no question.

Late Northern papers say "It has been ascertained by General Foster that 75,000 rebel troops have been sent into North Carolina from the Rappahannock!" Smart man, General Foster is.

It is said that Port Royal dates to the 29th had been received at New York. General Hunter had arrived out and assumed command. The indications were that an active campaign would at once commence, and it was probable that Savannah would be attacked before Charleston—that being considered the weakest point. The iron-clad frigate Ironsides, the Monitor battery Montauk, and the Monitor battery Passaic had all arrived at Port Royal.

All this may be so, but we know that these Monitors were reported before at Beaufort, S. C., when they were in Beaufort Harbor, N. C. It will not do to take it for granted, because the enemy say so, that the attack designed to be made on Wilmington has received a different direction. We must keep our eyes wide open.

We are without anything direct from the portion of the coast included within the enemy's lines, if we except the statement of the concentration of the greater portion of the Yankee forces at and around Beaufort harbor.

IF THE NEWS from Charleston be true, that is, if the British war steamer Cadmus has actually brought news of an approaching attack upon Charleston, and if her news be correct, it is certainly not only important, but also singular. Either the Lincoln Government has become particularly generous, and wishes to give Charleston fair warning, or the British authorities have violated the confidence placed in them by that Government by making known its military plans to those against whom a mortal blow is intended to be directed.

Of course it would be nothing surprising for the Lincoln Cabinet to inform the British diplomatic agent at Washington of an intended attack upon Charleston, and that such attack was now imminent, or to add that from the nature of things the safety of no property could be guaranteed, and that therefore it would be for the British Consul to take such course as might seem best under the circumstances, but we confess that it is surprising to hear that, not content with taking off its Consul, a British war steamer should make public the facts contained in the dispatch. Perhaps, however, all but the taking off of the Consul are outside inferences, drawn from other and unofficial information.

There has been so much backing and filling in connection with the movements of the forces in this State, now under FOSTER and SEIGEL, (the "Flying Dutchman,") and they have given out so many things, and made so many promises to do sundry things, that although we regard this news from Charleston as important, and entitled to much attention, we are far from feeling any absolute assurance that it is not designed to cover a movement in some other direction or an attack upon some other place.

WE are in the enjoyment of a very well grown snowstorm, although as yet none of it remains on the ground melting as fast as it falls.

"Somewhere between five and six o'clock this morning, the wind got up, and commenced blowing great guns, shaking solid brick houses, and making slight frame ones decidedly rocky. We don't know when it blew harder. Each blast seemed more furious than its predecessor. We hardly know where it blew from, but the worst of it seemed to come from the West. Whether it caught any of the Lincoln blockaders in a snap is more than we can say—we can only *hope* that it did.

Daily Journal, 3d.

IT FROZE here last night about as hard as it often gets to freezing in this latitude and at this elevation. The ice this morning was very respectable for its age, which was about twelve hours. People a little ways in the interior could easily save ice after a very few days of such weather. We wish they would. They could easily make a fair return for their labor and expense—in fact they could make money and contribute greatly to the comfort of the sick and wounded, to say nothing of the enjoyment of those who are neither.

Daily Journal, 4th.

YESTERDAY morning we failed to receive any mails from the South. We learn that the circumstances which occasioned this failure were as follows: the two mail trains on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad collided on the bridge over last, two miles South of Kennington, (about 30 miles from Wilmington.) Two soldiers were instantly killed; a third had to have his foot amputated, and two others were slightly injured.—All these men were on the platform of the cars, and persisted in remaining there, notwithstanding repeated warnings from the conductor. The damage done to the engines and cars was slight. One of the trains was out of time, which led to the accident. The running of trains has been regularly resumed, and there is no obstruction to travel.

We have not heard which train was out of time, nor have we been able to ascertain the names or regiment of the unfortunate soldiers who were killed or wounded. The collision must have been very slight, as it appears that no one of the cars was injured.

Daily Journal, 4th.

WE HAD the pleasure yesterday of seeing, for the first time in many months, our friend Col. HALL, of the 46th N. C. regiment, and learned from him many cheering facts in regard to the discipline and spirit of our army, and the enthusiastic loyalty of the people of Northern Virginia. Col. HALL differs from many others, and from the general impression abroad;—he considers Maryland essentially with us. His regiment bore an important part in the capture of Harper's Ferry, the battles of Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, and other hard-fought fields.—*Daily Journal, 4th.*

SOAP.—Mr. C. P. JONES, of Fayetteville, whose advertisement has appeared in our paper, has sent us some specimens of the soap manufactured by him, to which we have given a fair trial, that is to say, Brown Windsor and Castile, and have found it a very pleasant article to use, and so far as we can judge, possessing the first great essential of soap—removing the dirt—as fully as any other we have used. We have not seen any of his Family Bar Soap, nor do we know the price at which he can afford the various kinds he offers for sale, but we do know, that the article got through the blockade is very dear and very scarce, and that the question, "How are you off for soap?" has received a new and deep significance. Under the circumstances we would direct attention to this domestic article, and suggest to our readers the policy of giving Mr. JONES a fair trial.

CONTRIBUTION.—We learn that on Saturday last the patriotic workmen at Cassidey's ship yard made up a contribution of eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents ($83 25) for the benefit of the widows Swaine and Teboe, their husbands having fallen in the cause of their country.

We like to see this spirit and trust that it may be imitated. Let us help one another and let the widow and the orphan be the common charge of all, not as an act of charity but of duty.

WE FEAR that the fall of "Arkansas Post," on the Arkansas River must be admitted, with the loss of a good many prisoners, though not anything like the number claimed by the Federals. It was an important point, and its capture by the enemy is a serious blow.

WE learn from the Hillsboro' "Recorder," of the 28th ult., that the Smoke House of Dr. E. Holt, of that (Orange) county, was consumed, with all its contents, week before last; and last week his dwelling was found to be on fire about 12 o'clock at night. Fortunately it was discovered in time to save the most of his furniture, but loses everything in the cellar, among which was a large portion of the pork he had laid in after the loss of his smoke house. A negro girl some fifteen years old, confessed to having set fire to the buildings.

THE Salisbury, N. C., *Watchman* learns from good authority that a large number of deserters and tories have banded together in that section of country where the counties of Moore, Randolph and Montgomery join, and have committed numerous and serious disturbances against the lives and property of true Confederate citizens. Of course they will be speedily waited upon by such force, in authority, as will bring their operations to a close. It is a section of country somewhat difficult of success, and they may, however cause more trouble than is now apprehended.

We trust that the difficulty will be found much less serious than had been apprehended. That there are some disaffected people in the section referred to, is, we fear, too true, and that deserters would join with them is quite likely; still the preponderance of good and true men will be found so overwhelming that no handful of tories or renegades will have any chance to make a stand.

THE best army the North has, the well-trained soldiers of McClellan, such an army as no Northern General but McClellan could have organized, is now stuck fast in the mud on the banks of the Rappahannock. "Fighting Joe Hooker," as the New Englanders call the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, may vapor as he pleases, but he cannot now or shortly advance on Richmond by that or any other route. "The powers of mud" are now something worthy of being sworn by. They indeed, constitute a power in the state. Hooker's and Lee's forces can hardly come in collision until spring fairly opens, and spring does not open early in Northern Virginia.

The very flower of this army of the Potomac consists of two years men whose term of service will expire in May. The present Abolition Congress of LINCOLN goes out on the 4th of March, just 28 days from this writing. What they do must be done before the 4th of March. As yet no step has been taken in regard to the two years and the nine months men. In the present state of feeling at the North, it is doubtful whether the present Congress would venture on the desperate measure of retaining these men compulsorily in service, as the men are known to be sick of the war, and their friends at home are equally determined that they shall not be retained by compulsion, and few or none will re-enlist voluntarily. Lincoln will hardly dare to call an extra session of the newly elected Congress, which is known to be bitterly opposed to him.

These are the facts that make the deepest impression on the public mind at the North, and these are the circumstances that lead us to expect the most frantic attempts against our sea coast, and Mississippi river towns during the next three months, during which nothing can be done against Richmond, and after which the invasion will become futile.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.—An election held here on Monday last, for Special Magistrate of the Town of Wilmington, resulted in the re-election of JOHN J. CONOLEY, ESQ., to fill that office for the ensuing twelve months.

Performances.

We are pleased to learn that the Thalian Association with other gentlemen of town, propose to give a dramatic entertainment to-morrow night at Thalian Hall, for the benefit of the sufferers in Smithville, which town has been severely visited by the small pox, and in which many, under the pressure of existing circumstances, are actually destitute of the comforts or even necessaries of life.

The Misses BAILEY have tendered their valuable services, and will appear with the Thalians in the admired play of "THE HEIR AT LAW."

The EUTAW BAND will also be present and give several of their most admired pieces.

For the Journal.
CAMP 3D N. C. T.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Thinking that you would like to hear from this portion of "God's moral vineyard," and from this portion of your old friends, I attempt now to give you a short detail of incidents and changes within the last six weeks.

Four weeks ago, we (the 3d N. C. T.) bivouacked near Fredericksburg where we worked daily on the fortifications of now that town; about a week since we nearly finished what was allotted to our brigade (Dole's.) The works are very formidable, and in the best position that could have been selected. If the Yankees cross at any point about there they may just calculate to get the worst drubbing they have ever had, notwithstanding the many severe ones they have received at our hands. Our Generals seem to be very well satisfied at the idea of the enemy fighting us in these entrenchments.

As soon as we had finished the allotted work, we were transferred from Dole's Brigade, D. H. Hill's Division, to Talhaferro's Brigade, Jackson's old Division, now commanded by General Trimble, to whose command we moved last Friday, not thinking that we would have any work to do; but to our great surprise, what should we hear, on the very first night, but a detail of fifty men from the 31 North Carolina as a working party? The men thought so, and the officers thought hard; but of such is war.

We do not know the cause of the transfer, unless it was that they wanted all Georgians together, as two Georgia regiments took our places, (First and Third,) which makes a Georgia brigade. We took the places of two Alabama regiments, and I suppose they are placed into an Alabama brigade. I do not know that this is the cause of the change; it is simply a conjecture of mine. Should you ask: Did the change effect the same for the First and Third North Carolina Regiments, I would have to answer—no! It don't seem to matter about us. We have been, ever since we entered the service, mere scape-goats for other regiments. Why is it? Have we not men that will make as good brigade commanders as any other State in the Confederacy? Where is Cowan, DeRosset, and divers others that I would mention? Why should not they be made Brigadier Generals, and placed over North Carolina brigades? I say that we are not treated rightly. Don't understand me as fault finding without just grounds, for such is not the case. Nor am I displeased with my present brigade commander; but I do think we are moved too much. This makes the fifth brigadier we have been under since in the service. I think we have had our share of them. So now to wind up the matter, I think they ought, as a matter of justice, to send us to North Carolina for our own native State, to strike one blow in her defence, which we would do most cheerfully.

While I am writing, it is snowing very rapidly, and has been snowing all day. The snow is now some nine to twelve inches deep. It makes us all burn our fingers many times when we don't wish to. They had been expecting a fight here every day and we are now under marching orders—our rations are cooked as fast as issued, but I think this snow will put a stop to the fight for the next week at least, as it is impossible for the artillery to move.

I would like to mention an incident or two which occurred at the battle of Sharpsburg, which perhaps may never have reached your ears, but which I think it due to the brave men engaged that they should be mentioned:—In the thickest of the fight, at the time when both colonels and majors were shot down, Major (now Lieut. Col.) Thruston seized the colors, 'mid shot and shell, and bore them onward until a member of his old Company (now Capt. Brown's) came and requested Colonel Thruston with tears in his eyes, to let him have the colors. He gave them to him, and he carried them through the entire fight. He is now color-bearer of this regiment. I would also mention private R. W. Yopp, of Captain Emett's company, who, during the fight, asked his commander's permission to go on a hill, (a little in advance of the regiment) and fire at a color-bearer. He received the required permission, and took a stand on the above mentioned hill. While there, he was wounded, but had the gratifying assurance of knowing that he killed the object of his aim. Had the members of some other regiments performed similar acts of bravery with those of Col. Thruston's regiment, their names would have been heralded through every paper in the South. There were hundreds of similar acts of bravery performed by the Third Regiment, but I regret to say that they have entirely escaped my memory.

Our regiment is now commanded by Major Parsley, with whom both officers and men are highly pleased.—The regiment is in good health and in high spirits, and ready for any emergency.

Hoping that Wilmington and the surrounding country are still quiet, I remain,

Yours, very respectfully,
Jan. 28th, 1863 E.

Sentences in Burnside's Army.

A letter from Burnside's army gives the following samples of the Court Martial sentences prevailing there:

One private soldier, "for misbehavior before the enemy," was sentenced to forfeit all pay due him, except just dues to his laundress and sutler, and all pay that may become due him during his service, and to be confined at hard labor. A like sentence was passed upon another man "for offering violence to his superior officer." A corporal, "for absenting himself from his company and regiment before the enemy at Fredericksburg," was reduced to the grade of private, forfeited all pay due or that may become due, and was condemned to serve the balance of his term at hard labor. A man for "skulking during the battle of Fredericksburg," was condemned to march before his regiment, having a board lashed to his back with the word "coward" on it, and to be put to hard labor, with ball and chain attached to his leg.

Lines Addressed to "Annie Annabelle" by her Teacher.

Within the heavenly City
Amid the white-robed throng,
Where constant voices mingle
And shout the angels' song,
Our darling Annabelle is there
A crown upon her brow,
A golden harp within her hand,
For she's an angel now.

"I want to be an angel"
On earth, she used to sing:
She loved to talk of Jesus
Her glorious heavenly King;
She loved to hear His gentle word
"Let little children come;"
So now we feel that she is safe
Within His blessed Home.

But Annabelle, our darling,
We miss thee, here below—
E'en while we know that thou art blest
Our hearts with grief o'erflow—
We long to hear thy music-tone—
To see thy loving face—
To watch thy little graceful form,
And feel thy fond embrace.

But now thou art an angel
We would not call the back
To this dark vale of sorrow
To tread life's thorny track;
We love to think of thee in Heaven
Arrayed in spotless white,
Where flowers bloom eternally
And sin can never blight

Tho' thou wilt sing with us no more
Within our earthly home
We hope to sing with thee, in Heaven,
When Jesus bids us come.
Then, *close beside the Savior*
We'll meet thee, Annabelle,
And there amid the angels
We shall forever dwell

January, 1863.

For the Journal.
FORT FISHER, Jan. 29th, 1863

Tribute of Respect.

The members of Company I, 40th Regiment N. C. T. the friends and fellow-soldiers of him to whose memory we pay this tribute of respect, have called a meeting for the purpose of expressing our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the loss of our brother in arms, Sergt. Thomas B. Latham, who died in the Hospital at Camp Wyatt, Wednesday, the 28th January, 1863.

Sergt. Jas. T. Windley was requested to act as Chairman, and Sergt. T. A. S. Tatem, Secretary.

On motion, Sergt. W. F. Jewell, Corpl. Jones, Corpl. Waters, privates A. Braddy and R. B. Windley were appointed as a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the bereavement and sympathies of the Company, and how acutely and sensitively, we have realized the loss of our friend, who yielded his life on his country's shrine.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God in his All-wise dispensation to remove from our midst our esteemed and much beloved brother soldier Sergt. Thos. B. Latham—Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do deeply deplore the loss of our friend and brother, whose uniform character, agreeable manners and christian like conduct endeared him to all who knew him and especially to his brothers in arms, who are desirous here to express their deep and heartfelt love and admiration of his qualities as a gentleman and his persevering zeal in the cause of our country.

Resolved, That while we deeply and inexpressibly deplore his loss still we mourn not as those who have no hope, for "our loss is his eternal gain."

Resolved, That while extolling the virtues of our deceased friend, we are particularly desirous of saying, that he was a most ardent and devoted patriot, a zealous, active and untiring advocate of the holy cause of our beloved country for which he struggled and died, a sacrifice on her sacred alter.

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere and heart-breathed sympathy and condolence to the bereaved and stricken family—the widowed wife and orphaned children of the deceased, who was a most devoted husband and loving father.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also one to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. T. WINDLEY, Chairman.
T. A. S. TATEM, Secretary.

The "Time to" Southerner will please copy.

Lines

Written upon the announcement of the death of Lieut. Thomas Cowan, of Co B. 5th Reg't N. C. T. who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg Sept. 17th, 1862

In memory of a noble heart,
Which war's dread scourge hath borne away:
My hand plays out this humble part.
My pen shall this small tribute pay.

Although his form is cold and dead,
His name shall ever with us live,
An actor in a common cause,
For which his life he freely gave.

Gentle and kind, yet true and brave,
Almost a heedless soldier boy;
His parent's pride, his brothers' hope,
A more than doting sisters joy.

Such sacrifices freely made,
Ere long their fruits will surely yield:
The seed thus sown shall not be lost
On Sharpsburg's bloody field.

Fort Caswell, Jan. 30th, 1863

The Confederate War Steamer Florida.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing from Mobile, under date of the 19th inst., gives the following interesting news in relation to the sailing of this steamer:

A premature statement appeared in a Richmond paper several weeks ago, announcing the escape from this port of the Confederate States steam corvette Florida, Capt. Maffit, commanding. It was not true, for at that time no effort had been made to escape. Capt. Maffit lingered here so long after his vessel was ready for sea as to call upon himself much criticism and censure, and applications from some quarter went on to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting his removal from the command of his vessel.

The Secretary at once issued the order relieving him from command. President Davis was then absent from Richmond, and the Secretary acted on his own counsel in the matter, but, happily for Maffit, President Davis arrived in Mobile almost simultaneously with the order of the Secretary. The facts of the delay were explained to the President, who at once restored Maffit to his vessel.

There may be truth in the matter, and even if true, there is much reason why a man who was going abroad for a three years' cruise upon the world of waters, and in far distant seas, should linger long and fondly among the fair. Now he is one, the blockaders are dodged, and "the rover is free." I saw him one night when he was bidding adieu to his friends. He said that the weather indicated a strong "northeaster," for which he had been waiting so long, and that he would be off in a few hours. But the indication was not fulfilled. The weather changed, and he remained until last Thursday, the 14th instant, when he escaped just before day.

He attempted it on the night previous, but the blockaders discovered him and signaled, when he withdrew. Thursday night was very dark. There was a strong blow and a hailstorm during several hours. He ran out unobserved. But about four hours after her escape, they either discovered or suspected that he was gone, and the swiftest steamer among them went to sea, apparently in pursuit. She will hardly catch him.

The Florida is a splendid vessel, in perfect running and fighting trim, and can, probably whip any craft that she cannot outrun. Maffit is as brave as Nelson, as shrewd as a fox, and as thorough a seaman as ever trod a deck. His escape cannot long remain a secret, even if it be one now, for Yankee journals will soon teem with the details of his operations. Those who know him well predict for him a career as glorious as that of Semmes.

IN BAD COMPANY.—One of our editors went out to the battle field on Wednesday in search of glory and items. While following up the charge of Gen. McCown's division, he met a body of prisoners moving to the rear, and, intent upon an item, at once struck up a conversation with them. Unfortunately he was arrayed in cerulean habiliments, and upon attempting to leave was ordered by the guard to remain where he was.—With a smile of ineffable contempt, he drew from his pocket a pass, but what was his chagrin when he was accosted with, "I say, my boy, none of us can read; but that trick's too old; and I'll tell you another thing, yer damn blue bellied Yankee, if you try any more of them dodges I'll souz this thing into yer gizzard."

Think of that, oh ye tribe of brother quill drivers.—The editor of this paper, the leading journal of the South, to be called a Yankee, and to be accredited with possessing an azure abdomen.

Murfreesboro' Banner.

TRADE FORBIDDEN.—The heel of the oppressor continues to grind poor Kentucky. Here is the last edict, dated Evansville, Ind., by LEROY FITCH, U. S. N.:

All arms or ammunition cases, or large quantities of men's boots or shoes, men's clothing in quantity, dry goods for men's wear, barrels of salt or sacks, or quantities of coffee over 10 pounds, quinine, cavalry equipments and the like.

These articles are not to be passed into the interior of Kentucky or landed at any river town on the Kentucky shore between Louisville and Cairo not garrisoned by United States forces, and not cleared unless by special request of the commanding officer of the post.

No steamer to land on the Kentucky shore between the above mentioned places, except at towns garrisoned, unless by permit.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31st, 1863—P. M.

The expedition was a complete success. We have authentic information that the Palmetto State sunk the Yankee Gunboat Mercedita in 5 fathoms water. Her captain and crew surrendered and were paroled. They begged for assistance when their vessel was sinking, but we had no boats to offer them, and they were told to shift for themselves. The Chicora sunk one Gunboat, name [unknown], and set on fire the Quaker City, which struck her flag but afterwards escaped in a crippled condition.

The blockade is raised—not a blockader now in sight. Our iron-clads are cruising triumphantly off the harbor.—The whole Yankee squadron has fled.

The prisoners taken on Stono were brought to this city this morning.

Commodore Ingraham's official report corroborates the above. Our community is much elated and excited.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON, Jan. 1, P. M.

Our boats returned to the city this afternoon. There was great rejoicing as they passed the bar. Four blockaders were in the offing this evening.

STILL LATER

FROM CHARLESTON—THE BLOCKADE RAISED—THE FOREIGN CONSULS LOOKING AFTER THE BLOCKADE, &c.

CHARLESTON, Feb 1, 1863.

Gen'l Beauregard and Commodore Ingraham, as Commanders of the land and naval forces, have issued a joint proclamation, dated January 31st, declaring the blockade of Charleston raised, the entire hostile squadron having been sunk, burned or disabled, by the superior naval forces of the Confederacy.

Yesterday afternoon Gen'l Beauregard placed a Steamer at the disposal of foreign Consuls to see for themselves that no blockade existed. The French and Spanish Consuls, accompanied by Gen. Ripley, accepted the invitation. The British Consul, with the Commander of the British war steamer Petrel, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders, but could see nothing of them with glasses. Late in the evening four blockaders re-appeared, keeping far out. This evening a large number of blockaders are in sight, but keep steam up, evidently ready to run.

Lieut. Sheldon and Chief Engineer Pemble, of the Yankee gun-boat Flambeau, were captured by our scouts on Bull's Island last night.

FROM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1st, 1863.

At three o'clock this afternoon an iron clad and a gunboat approached within two miles of Thunderbolt Battery, dipped their flag, fired two shots and retired. Thunderboldt is four miles South of the city.

YANKEE GUNBOAT AT ST. MARY'S, &c., &c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1st, 1863.

Two gunboats came up to St. Mary's on Monday last. One went up the river and set fire to several plantations. Capt Harrison's Company of Cavalry fired on them, when she hauled off to a distance out of range of small arms and shelled furiously. The other boat landed men at St. Mary's on Tuesday.

THE YANKEES AGAIN ATTACK FORT McALLISTER AND ARE DRIVEN OFF.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1st, 1863.

An Abolition fleet, consisting of one iron-clad turret, four gunboats, and one Mortar boat again attacked Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, this morning at twenty minutes of eight o'clock. The firing continued until two and a half o'clock this afternoon, when the enemy retired, whipped again. The bombardment was more furious than the last. The only person killed was Maj Jno. B. Gallie, commander of the fort, a shell striking him on the head—The flag staff of the iron-clad was shot away. She was anchored within one thousand yards of the fort. She retired evidently injured, as she did not reply to the shots from the fort when retiring. Though the parapet front of one of the guns of the fort was entirely demolished, the men remained firm. There was no excitement, but the best spirits prevailed.

THE BLOCKADE DECLARED OPEN.

FICHMOND, Jan. 31st, 1863.

The Secretary of State has notified Foreign Consuls that he has received official information of the opening of the blockade off Charleston. The belief here is, that the blockade cannot be renewed within sixty days.

FIGHT NEAR SUFFOLK—THE YANKEES BADLY WHIPPED.

RICHMOND, Feb 1, 1863

An official dispatch to Gen'l Smith states that Gen'l Pryor was attacked on Saturday by a heavy force of the enemy, eight miles from Suffolk. After a hard fight of three hours the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. Pryor at last accounts, held the entire battle field, and the enemy was in full retreat. Our loss is considerable. Among the killed is the gallant Col. Posge (?)

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31st, 1863.

The New York Herald of the 29th inst. has been received in the Federal Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Saulsbury, of Dela. are made a speech in which he denounced Lincoln as an imbecile. The Vice President called him to order several times, and finally ordered the Sergeant at Arms to take him in custody. Mr. Saulsbury displayed a revolver as he went out. Next day, Mr. Clark, of New Hapshire, offered a resolution of expulsion. It lies over.

The latest quotations for gold were 153; Exchange 169½. Cotton 80 cents.

Gen. Hunter is again in command of the Department of the South.

The Oreto, [Florida] had arrived at Hanover for coal.—She had destroyed several Yankee vessels. The French Legislature opened on the 12th. The Emperor in his speech said he had postponed to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation. The Minister of foreign affairs, in his official report of the policy of the empire with reference to America, says that the Emperor's government had not neglected any opportunity which authorized it, to explain its opinion to the Federal government on the dangers and difficulties of the situation. The Emperor has taken care to inform the Government at Washington that he is quite ready, if it should be desired, to facilitate either alone or collectively, in any form that might be indicated in the work of peace.

MORE SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 31st, 1863.

Wheeler's cavalry destroyed five more transports on the Cumberland river last Friday. The same command destroyed an engine and train of cars, and captured 52 prisoners on the Nashville and Chattanooga Road last Saturday.

A MANSION FOR MRS. McCLELLAN.

The New York Herald says: Mrs. McClellan has been presented by the friends of her husband, with a beautiful spacious residence, furnished in a superb and costly manner.

The Washington correspondent alledges that Butler is the popular choice for the office of Secretary of War.

Wendell Phillips and other strong minded men of his stamp, went in a body on Monday night to the President's house and demanded the removal of Seward.

YANKEE NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1863.

The State Journal has a Philadelphia Inquirer of the 29th January.

Late arrivals from Newbern and Hatteras Inlet spoke of an important expedition bound South. Twenty or more gunboats and transports had left those places for their Southern destination. There were no troops on them, but a large Federal force was ready to embark at short notice. This embarkation of troops would undoubtedly be made. A force, including four gunboats, would be left to meet the rebel force.

Advices from Newbern, Jan. 20th, via Fortress Monroe, Jan. 26th, says that seventy-five thousand rebels are in North Carolina, from the Rappahannock, and another force has gone Southwest, the rebels say.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2d, 1862.

Another day has been occupied in the Senate in discussing the bill to organize a Supreme Court, the question being on the amendment limiting the jurisdiction of the Court.

In the House the exemption bill was further debated until adjournment.

THE FIGHT NEAR SUFFOLK—ARREST OF AN EDITOR AND SUPPRESSION OF HIS PAPER.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2d, 1863.

Reliable intelligence from Suffolk says that Corcoran commanded the Yankees in the recent fight. They admit a loss of five hundred in killed and wounded. Gen. Gibbs was severely wounded. All the hospitals in Suffolk were filled with the wounded.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal was suppressed by Gen. Schenck, for publishing a long editorial, praising Davis' message as truthful and noble in contrast with Lincoln's.

NORTHERN NEWS—ARREST OF THE EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA JOURNAL—THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER FLORIDA—THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, &c., &c.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 2nd, 1863.

New York dates of the 30th January, have been received. The arrest of the Editor of the Philadelphia Journal has caused great excitement. Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, made his arrest the subject of a special charge to the Grand Jury. He says that the time has arrived when we can no longer hold our peace, where, otherwise imposed by oaths of office compel us to every hazard to direct the Grand Jury to enquire into and determine by whose order and by what persons this arrest has been made.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a resolution authorizing the Governor to go to Washington and demand his release was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Common Branch of the Philadelphia Council adopted a resolution denouncing the arrest as unjust and unconstitutional.

The New York World says that the country is indignant and shocked at this arbitrary and tyrannical exercise of power, and that the friends of the Constitution will henceforth resist all illegal encroachments on individual liberty and free discussion, with the firmness of conscious strength and the vigor and determination of men thoroughly in earnest.

The Florida was pursued after leaving Mobile by the Federal steamer Cuyler. Maffit hailed to and gave her a shot, cutting away her foremast. The Cuyler was so disabled that she had to cease the pursuit. The World says that the exploits of the Florida created great excitement in New York on Thursday.

The Army of the Potomac is inactive; snow was eight inches deep.

Gov Hanley has resigned on account of the emancipation proclamation.

McClernand's forces had landed on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi, opposite Vicksburg. Two Brigades were engaged opening the canal.

Cotton in New York was greatly excited; the market opened at 82 cts. and closed at 86 cts for average middlings and good middlings 89 and 90 cts. Gold closed at 154; Sterling Exchange, 171 and 172.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 2d, 1863.

The New York Herald of 31st January has been received. Its Washington correspondent says that the bitter expressions in the Senate debate on Thursday, upon the subject of emancipation in Missouri, betrayed something like despair as to the result of the war. Greely is playing a big game to bring about recognition, outside of his newspaper. Senator Saulsbury has apologized for his free speech in the Senate.

All kinds of merchandise continue to advance in New York. Stocks advanced 3 to 5 per cent. on Friday, and United States sixes declined to ninety-four.

FROM VICKSBURG—A YANKEE IRON CLAD PASSES THE BATTERIES, &c.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 2d, 1863.

A Yankee iron clad ram passed our batteries this morning. Several shots were fired at her, only three of which struck her. She attempted, when opposite the steamer Vicksburg to grapple her, but was prevented by our sharp shooters. The name of the iron clad is unknown. The shots which struck her seemed not to make the slightest impression.—Our forces are all on the alert, and ready for any more daring to attempt a like experiment.

FURTHER FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 2d, 1863.

The boat which ran past our batteries this morning is said to be the Queen of the West Ram. She attempted to butt the steamer Vicksburg, striking her heavily on the larboard side, without damage.

Ten deserters from the 31st Wisconsin regiment arrived here last evening. They state that great dissatisfaction exists in the Yankee army, and they confirm the arrival of Grant's army, making their effective force at fifty to sixty thousand men on the Peninsula. Grant supercedes McClernand, and takes command of the whole expedition.

CHARLESTON TO BE ATTACKED—THE BRITISH CONSUL ORDERED TO LEAVE.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3d, 1863.

The British frigate Cadmus brings intelligence that a most formidable naval and land expedition is about to attack Charleston. The preparations being now nearly complete, the Cadmus brings orders for Robert Bunch, the British Consul, to go aboard and get to Havana as soon as possible. He will leave next Saturday. The Yankee naval and land forces are gathering at Port Royal. It is supposed that the troops are drawn chiefly from the North Carolina coast. The iron-clad Ironsides is still off the bar this morning; with thirteen other Yankee steamers.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, &c.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3d, 1863.

In the House to-day the Superior Court bill was further debated, without result.

The House was chiefly engaged in the consideration of the Exemption act. Mr. Collier's substitute, as perfected, was rejected.

In the New York Legislature, on the 30th ult., a petition was presented asking the Legislature to use its influence to terminate the war.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 3d, 1863.

In New York, on Friday, Gold closed at 158½; Cotton 96 cents; United States sixes, redeemable in 1881, declined to 94.

The large pork house of Evans, Gaines & Co., in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult. Loss one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS.

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 3rd, 1863.

The Washington Chronicle of the 2nd inst., has been received. Diplomatic correspondence just published contains a letter from Napoleon to Gen. Forney, confessing that the motive for the French policy in Mexico, is intended to prevent the United States from extending their authority southward over the American Continent.

A movement is on foot in Liverpool and Manchester to use public opinion by a meeting to consider the American war and the emancipation.

Burnside has been offered the command of the new department embracing North and South Carolina. Thirty days leave has been extended to decide whether he will accept.

The Herald of the

the soldiers' wives and families have been so neglected, and the promises made to them violated with such impunity as in Brunswick. By existing laws all are sent to the contest but the wealthy owners of twenty or more slaves, and they seem to have little feeling for the wants, and less respect for the rights of poor soldiers and their families. Certainly the promises made in the start relative to their support have not been redeemed. The time we trust is coming when we can set this matter fairly before the world, to the confusion of some who have been so liberal of promises and of nothing else.

We trust that this may meet the eye of our noble-minded and feeling hearted Governor, and that in carrying out the promise contained in his proclamation, to endeavor to mitigate the sufferings of our wives and children, he may give the management of any appropriations that may be made for that purpose by the State, to some honest poor men, who will not be above sympathizing with the sufferings and seeing into the wants of our families, and not to those who have shown that they will do neither.

This is written with the consent and approval of all the soldiers from Brunswick county, who are now stationed at Wilmington, and are members of the 8th Regiment, N. C. T., who join in the request for its publication.

BRUNSWICK SOLDIER.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

I have received in Upper Black River District for the suffering Confederate soldiers in the army, the following donations:

E H Andrews, 1 pair shoe soles; James Innis, 1 pair shoe soles; Mrs J C Devane, 2 pair socks; George Devane, 1 overcoat; Mrs C T Fennell, 2 pair socks, 1 carpet blanket; Mr and Mrs Lewis Highsmith 6¼ yards cloth, 2 pair socks, 1 pair pants, 1 coverlet; Miss P E Highsmith, 1 flannel shirt, 1 comforter; Dallas Highsmith, 1 overcoat; Miss Catharine Kerr, 2 pair socks; Mrs James Kerr, 2 pair pants, 2 shirts; James Kerr, 16 yards cloth; Mrs Catharine Stevens, 3 pair socks; Mrs John Corbett, 1 pair pants 2 pairs socks; Mrs Flora Corbett, 2 pairs socks, 3 yards cloth; Mrs S C Alexander, 2 pair drawers, 2 pair socks; Mrs E J Anders, 1 bag dried apples, 1 paper peppers, 1 comforter, 1 pair socks; Mrs C B Corbett, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair socks; Miss B M McMillan, 1 pair socks; Miss M C McMillan, 1 pair socks; Miss Catharine Robinson, 1 pair drawers; Mrs Jane Bannerman, 1 pair socks, 1 pair shoes; Miss Elizabeth Bannerman, 1 quilt; Mrs A N McDonald, 1 pair socks; Mr and Mrs Bryant Newkirk, 2 pair socks, 1 pair pants, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair shoes; Mrs Rufus Devane and daughters 2 flannel shirts, 1 over shirt, 1 pair pants, 6 pair socks, 1 comforter; Mrs James Corbett, 1 pair socks; Miss E J Murphy, 1 pair socks; Mrs Daniel Robinson, 2 pair pants, 1 shirt, 1 blanket, 1 testament; Miss M G Robinson, 1 quilt, 1 testament; Mrs William Robinson, 1 pair socks, 9 yards cloth; Mrs Dr J B Seavey, 4 coverlet, 2 pair socks; Mrs Margaret Devane 1 pair pants, 2 pair drawers 2 flannel shirts, 4 pair socks; Mrs James Nixon, 3 yards kersies, 1 pair socks, 1 over shirt, 1 cotton shirt, 1 pair drawers; Mrs Joseph Holmes, 3 shirts, 1 pair socks; Mrs D Wells, 1 dress coat, 3 shirts; Miss Caroline Wells, 1 shirt, 1 pair socks; Mr and Mrs Owen Fennell, 28 yard woolen cloth, 2 pair shoes, 3 pair socks; Mrs J W Taylor, 1 pair shoes, 1 pair socks; Miss Ella Taylor, 1 pair socks; Mr and Mrs Kilby Chesnutt 4 pair socks, 1 pair shoes; Mrs Mary M Chesnutt 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair socks; Mrs Wiley Marlow, 3 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 3 pair socks; Miss Mary Newell, 6 pairs socks; Mrs S J Faison, 3 shirts; J W Carr, 1 pair pants, 2 shirts, 2 pair socks; Miss Rebecca Herring, 1 pair pants; Miss Susan Alderman, 1 pair pants; Mrs A E Devane, 1 pair socks; Miss Margaret E Blanton, 1 pair socks; Miss Mary E Bland, 1 pair socks, 1 pair pants; Miss Sarah E Bland, 1 pair socks; Miss Jemima Bland, 1 pair socks; Miss Levina Bland, 1 pair socks, Miss Esther Bland, 1 shirt; James F Bland, 1 pair shoes; Mrs O M Lewis, 1 pair cloth pants; Mrs Th mas Newton, 1 pair socks; Miss Mary A E Newton, 1 pair socks; Mr and Mrs Bryant B Newkirk, 2 pair shoes, 1 quilt, 1 shirt, 2 comforters.

Respectfully,

DANIEL ROBINSON.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL MARSHALL TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

This eloquent speaker and gallant soldier, who has suffered the confiscation of his property, voluntary exile, the disruption of family ties, the imprisonment of his sons and the spoliation of his home, in vindication of the South, her honor and her institutions, has issued an appeal to the people of Kentucky, which is well calculated to arouse them to a sense of their duty. It contains stubborn facts, and is withal a powerful and patriotic address. It is a soul inspiring paper—one which calls upon Kentucky's sons to arouse and throw off the chains which are now clanking about their necks ere they are irretrievably bound in the fetters of despotism. He points out the way in which they can be rescued from chains and slavery. He calls upon the people of Kentucky to arm and drive the hirelings of the Abolition despotism from their State, and make common cause with her sister States—States which are identified with her from the nature of their institutions as well as from cherished associations of the past.

We look for some beneficial effect from Gen. M.'s address ot the people of Kentucky. They will awake to the dangers which are imminent. They have been driven to despair, and their outraged feelings will no longer tolerate submission to a government whose aim is to desolate our land and exterminate our people. Our space will not permit the publication of the entire address. We lay a few extracts before our readers:

You are about to enter upon a new phase of the unholy war in which, for eighteen months, the United States have been engaged against the Confederate States of America. To pursue the war through this last stage, you will incur sacrifices and endure sufferings to which nothing you have yet seen or felt will bear comparison. You have been robbed of your constitutional rights by the action of the Federal power, assisted by unprincipled men in Kentucky; now, you are to be robbed of your property, and required to descend to the same social level with your slaves. You have, heretofore, borne patiently the yoke imposed on you by hard task-masters, both at home and from abroad; now they promise to plunge you into an abyss of ignominy from which there will be no emerging.

Fellow-Kentuckians, I am your friend. I have no aspiration so high as that of assisting you out of the labyrinth of difficulties into which you have been deceived by those in whom you have trusted. I refused to submit to a deprivation of constitutional rights, to the enjoyment of which I was born. I became an exile from Kentucky, only because the people of Kentucky would not resist the sacrilegious hand laid upon the very altar of their most inestimable rights. I have resisted as best I could. The confiscation of my property—the spoliation of my home—the breaking up of my family—the dispersion of its members—the imprisonment of my sons—are calamities to which I have been subjected. The compensating consideration has been only a sense of freedom and the consciousness that I have never basely sold my birthright for a mess of pottage, or bent the knee to illicit power.

* * * * *

You are not aware of the spectacle you exhibit—you cannot be. You are not conscious, in the comfortable homes in which you dwell, and surrounded by the luxury to which you have become accustomed, that all the nobler attributes of your nature have perished in a political sense. The minions of a despot dress in purple and fine linen—luxury may be found in the vilest courts of the world. Tranquility is one of the conditions of despotism, as stillness broods over the Dead Sea. Rouse yourselves, men of Kentucky! Awake from your dreaming to re-assert your rights. The people of the Northern Commonwealths have, as mere witnesses of the practices of the Federal power exerted in your midst, entered their protest, and Governor Seymour, of New York, has forbidden those arrests among his fellow citizens in the State of New York, which are daily practiced in Kentucky without explanation to you or to the friends of the persons arrested. New Jersey and other States will follow the example of New York. You cannot, without a revolution at home, for your masters are politicians bred at home, who use this very power of arrest, imprisonment and confiscation to disfranchise you—to rob you of your property—to deprive you of your constitutional liberties—to enslave you and to govern you regardless of your wishes and your feelings.

* * * * * *

The foreigner who knows nothing of our institutions has the plea of necessity. He is in a strange country and wants bread. He fights for money. The fanatic from New England has been reared amidst the howlings of Abolitionism, and he fights under the hallucination that he is assisting to enlarge the area of freedom. The Northern artisan may fight in the interest of free labor; the dreaming visionary may fight for the myth of "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," and the Northern capitalist may shed blood to prevent the rise of a rival system of manufactures in the border slave States. These all have excuses, but the Kentuckian who eats from the same mess pan with them, who sleeps under the same tent, warms at the same camp fire, draws his pay from the same treasury, is clad in the same uniform, and uses his bayonet to carry out Abraham Lincoln's accursed policy against the slaveholding States, has no excuse. He stabs his own mother. He carries desolation to the hearthstones of his own kindred, from no motives that can be imagined but the love of gold or office, or because he has been betrayed into a position he did never intend to occupy, yet from which he has not the manliness to withdraw.

* * * * * *

I have seen the traces of this war over one part of Kentucky. I have witnessed the protection given by Federal arms to your people along the eastern borders of the State, and I have wished you could all look upon it, to the end that you might then answer why you are engaged with the North in this wicked crusade against the liberties and independence of the Southern people. But I have no space or time to paint the desolation of that protection—no inclination to call to my own memory the images of burning dwellings, of ravaged fields, of the groans of old men shot down in their own doors, or the frantic shrieks of Kentucky's fair daughters flying from the touch of pollution and dishonor. I have seen it, and I have stood in mute wonder that God witnessed it in silence, or saw your support of such a cause without the visitation of His just and divine retribution.

But, now again the scene changes, and a new act of the terrible drama opens. It remains to be seen if your part will be played falsely to the close, reckless of fame and interest and honor!

Regardless utterly of every consideration for the constitution of the United States and for the rights of the States, Mr. Lincoln has attempted at once centralization and the effectuation of social and industrial revolution, by pronouncing the emancipation of the slaves within the States named in this proclamation. He has gone farther by declaring his intention to accept them armed as soldiers in the United States army, and thro' the force of his and their allied arms to maintain their right to the freedom he bestows.

This is attempted to be justified on the plea of military necessity. Humanity and civilization, speaking from the other side of the broad Atlantic, have entered a protest against it and the horrors to which it must give rise, but still the President, like the bugle intent upon his prey, rushes boldly and wildly upon his course amid the cheers and vivas of Abolitionists who crowd this American theatre for the spectacle of servile insurrection, as the Romans were wont to throng the Coliseum to witness wild beasts tear christians to pieces. We ask you, Kentuckians, if among the soldiery which enforces that proclamation and marches side by side with the enfranchised slave, now dressed in the uniform of the army, your faces will be seen?

Will you desecrate your time-honored flag by unfurling its broad stripes over such associations? Will you lend passive acquiescence to such a state of things? Do not deceive yourselves with the idea that your slaves will be paid for and colonized. Years will not be sufficient in this generation to remove the natural increase of the blacks, while continued associations upon the same level will ultimately destroy the desire to have such removal effected at heavy pecuniary sacrifice. One year will not move over our heads without servile insurrection in Kentucky, unless you rise to the occasion promptly and throw off a connection and dependence which has become as unnatural and unseemly as they are disreputable.

Ten thousand of your fellow-citizens will rush to your aid, and whoever you declare against an usurper who has trodden your dearest rights and privileges under foot—they stand ready to die or to perish in the effort. If you feel anxiety and doubt as to your ability, then I advise you to organize at home, and act boldly and frankly. You have the constitutional right to such organization, if you retain any right at all; and it is then you have the right to seek safety under a government which will save your rights, under your aid, its own independence. Awake! arise! or be forever fallen.

H. MARSHALL.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy writes as follows:

IN CAMP, NEAR MANCHESTER, TENN.,
January 22d, 1863.

A friend of Morgan's command gives me a glorious account of his gallant leader in his last raid into Kentucky. Every bridge, trestle work, and cow gap on the Louisville & Nashville railroad for forty miles was destroyed. The Yankee forces were constantly in pursuit, but always arrived just too late to "bag" him, as the Louisville papers predicted they would do. While near Elizabethtown, one "Barber" was found with the correspondence which I append, in his pocket. It shows the perfidity and villainy of our enemy in a fair light. To say that he want *lost* in the woods is all that I can tell you of his fate.

VOLUNTEER.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Nov. 16, '62.

Messrs. R. Jones & Co.—

SIRS: I saw your advertisement, which I enclose.—I would like to purchase of you some of the Confederate money you have. It is of the kind I want—bills with a written signature on them—I will buy some $1,000 of it, as I can use it soon. Please send me sample by return mail, and oblige,

Yours, truly,

GEORGE BARBER.

On the blank sheet attached to the above, the following answer is written:

Mr. Barber:

Enclosed we send you samples of bills we have.—These with the red numbers are exact and perfect imitations of Confederate fives. We also have perfect counterfeits of the $20 bills. They are the only perfect counterfeits of *fac similes* yet issued. They are exact imitations, in paper, engraving, and every other way. Compare them with the genuine and criticise them as much as you please. They have been gotten up at a great expense. The steel plates for those bills cost over $1,000 apiece. We have sold large quantities to cotton dealers and persons going South in the last two or three weeks. The bills have only been on sale a few weeks. It will be some weeks yet before the $10, $50 and $100 plates are ready for the press. We sell those bills at $10 per 100 bills, or $90 per 1,000, sent postage paid, or by express, which is, you are aware, only 9 or 10 cents each. The common wood cut bills, of which we also send specimens, we sell at $1 per 100 bills, or $35 per 1,000 bills. All orders from you will receive prompt attention—PRIVATELY.

Yours truly,

R. JONES & Co., Box 1261,
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1862.

P. S.—We do not sell less than 100 bills of the best quality, and thus far have sold them faster than we could print them. Should you purchase, we can leave the numbers on the bills blank. R. J. & Co.

Later from Europe—The Policy of the French Government.

The steamer Edinburg has arrived with additional intelligence from Europe, including the official documents explaining the foreign policy of the French Government, which were distributed among the Legislative corps.

These documents say that mediation in American affairs is postponed in consequence of the refusal of England and Russia to join France; but the Emperor has not refrained from acquainting the Cabinet at Washington that his Government is still ready to mediate, provided the American Government desires France should facilitate the task of peace either alone or connectively in which ever form may be pointed out to her.

The recall of Gen. Butler is regarded with satisfaction by a majority of the English journals, and is considered hopeful, although not an act of grace.

The news received by the Scotia, particularly as the movements of the Democrats, was construed as favorable for peace, but the Herald's advices dispelled the idea. The Emancipation proclamation claimed the serious attention of the people, but was received too late for much newspaper comment before the sailing of the Edinburg.

The Morning "Post" terms it the death-warrant of the United States, and says it would be a terrible act if it could be enforced, but regards it wholly inoperative.

The "Star" thinks that whatever be the immediate effect, it rings the death-knell of slavery.

The "Telegraph" says that the rancor and contempt of the South must be increased immensely, and if successful never will military triumph have been purchased at so awful a price. The "Times" reiterates its former diatribes against it.

The Saxonia has reached New York with advices from Europe to the 14th. The most important feature of the news is the address of the French Emperor at the opening of the Corps Legislatif, which is thought to shadow forth French intervention in the affairs of the United States. He said:

"I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country, the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference."

The "Times" Paris correspondent says "the impression produced in the better class of the French population by the Emperor's discourse, is unfavorable to the United States."

The banks of England and France have raised the rate of discount one per cent. Cotton has advanced ⅛ a 1d. Breadstuffs closed steady. Provisions heavy. Consols closed at 92⅛ a 92¾.

A gentleman just from Holly Springs, Miss., says that over 1,000 negroes that had been carried off by the Yankee troops, have run away from the Yankees and returned to their homes and masters. They represent that their treatment by the Yankees was horrible. They were badly clothed, worse fed, worked hard, and suffered greatly from exposure to cold. They say if this is Yankee freedom, they do not want any of it.

To the People of Northern and North-western Georgia and South-western North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS, DAHLONEGA, GA.,
January 28th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 1.

The General Commanding this Department, having been reliably informed that there are a number of deserters, tories, and conscripts resisting the laws in Northern and North-eastern Georgia, and in South-western North Carolina, has dispatched a force under my command to suppress any insurrectionary movements, to capture deserters, and generally to restore tranquility to this part of the country.

This I desire to do "peaceably if I can, forcibly if I must." But whilst I am fully prepared to carry out the orders of the commanding General at the point of the bayonet—having a well disciplined, thoroughly equipped and provided force under my command, yet, I am clothed with pleniary powers to offer such conditions as may prove conciliatory, and insure a peaceful return to duty of every man now occupying a hostile attitude to the Government. And I shall pursue the latter course if I am co-operated with.

I hereby desire to assure all malcontents, that if they will report to me at these Head Quarters within *ten days* that I am authorized to put them into companies, battalions and regiments upon the coast that are not filled up to the maximum number, or to organize them into additional companies for the post at Atlanta.

In all cases, where they have not rendered themselves obnoxious to the charge of having perpetrated violent infractions of the laws of the State or Confederacy, *a free and full pardon will be granted*.

If, on the other hand these malcontents persist in arraying themselves against the laws of the land and continue in open treason, I will pursue them into their fastnesses, and use all the power and means at my control, to arrest and *bring them to condign punishment*. My men will be ordered to fire upon them, and at all hazards to capture the last man, until this treasonable movement is completely surpressed.

I appeal to you all to close in with the overtures of offered amnesty, and array yourselves under the banner of your country, to rally to her support in her hour of need and to prove the Southern blood that flows through your veins,—by upholding the authorities of your country—by repelling the rapacious invaders of your soil—by pushing on the car of revolution to its destined ultimate success,—that future generations may inscribe your honored names upon the roll of the noble and patriotic defenders of liberty—and that you may bequeath to your children a name to cherish, of which they shall be proud to the latest posterity—and not a memento of shame and disgrace.

It will be a fruitless attempt to war against the Government, and must result in the most disastrous defeat to all who may be so deluded as to attempt it.

The late victories in Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi, have most triumphantly established the fact that the arms of the Southern Confederacy will be crowned with success in the end.

The country is much better prepared at this time than at the commencement of the war, both in arms and men to contend successfully with our enemies abroad and put down treason at home. I earnestly anxious for the good of the people of this section and feeling as we all should do, a profound solicitude for the welfare of the government in its hour of peril, I am constrained to urge you to accept the terms I now offer you. I am authorized to pay each man mustered into service, bounty and commutation money the same as all other soldiers who have been or may be mustered regularly into service.

I am pleased to note the efficient aid rendered the government by the "Safety Committee" of Dahlonega, and cheerfully tender my acknowledgements to them for the timely assistance they have given me as commander of this expedition.

I refer to the patriotic Proclamation of his Excellency Joseph E. Brown, in which he clearly portrays to you the sad penalty due those who violate the laws of the State or of the Confederate States. While he nobly exhorts you to return to your duty, and offers his influence to secure your pardon, he will promptly co-operate in suppressing all treasonable manifestations, and sanction the punishment which will certainly fall upon all such as shall continue in insurrection.

Enrolling officers, and all good citizens, are requested to aid in carrying out the objects mentioned in these orders, and are assured of prompt assistance should it in any case be necessary.

G. W. LEE,
Commanding.

The Magruder Fleet.

The success of the Magruder fleet has demonstrated its efficacy. To aid our friends at other points in preparing to meet the enemy, we give them some idea of Gen. Magruder's plan. If not original, it is better, it is successful. We believe the credit of the invention is due to him. Whether this is so or not, we trust our naval men in other quarters will not hesitate to adopt it because it was not got up by a sailor. Quite a fleet of boats is now being got ready on this plan here, and it will teach the invaders what it is to attempt a breach of our defences. The "wooden walls" of England have long been famous. It is left for Texas to gain equal credit with the cotton walls now defending her.—She has made a good beginning.

Our rivers and harbors abound in high and low pressure steamers, adapted to the river commerce. The hulls of these steamers are usually good, and with the requisite strengthening, such as Captain Lubbock has put into the State boat Bayou City, will be made sufficiently staunch for rams.

Upon the boiler deck, cotton bales two or three deep are piled up and securely fastened to frames built up from the hold of the boat. These extend all around the boilers and machinery. A row of cotton bales is also placed in the cabin, and another on the hurricane deck to protect the sharp-shooters.

Sharp-shooters and swivels from behind these upper breastworks are enabled, in perfect safety, to sweep the decks of the enemy, and thus prepare the way for boarders.

These boats are armed with rifle 32's or larger guns. Quite likely some of the guns from the Westfield, of which there are eight splendid Dahlgren, may be put on some of the boats. These large guns are a single one in the bow of each boat, and there are small guns also in the stern. The boats must be fitted with wrought iron bowsprits, very sharp at the end, and furnished with barbs, to enable them to hook on to the enemy's vessel. A steel prow, under water also, does its work in scuttling the enemy.

The wrought iron bowsprits with barbs, are of more importance than the steel prows, inasmuch as they enable our boats to hang on to the enemy's ships until the crews can board. The crews are generally 150 to 200 men, armed with double-barrel guns, pistols, cutlasses and bowie knives, and able to slash their way through anything. Once on the enemy's decks, nothing can prevent their taking the ship.

The capture of the Harriet Lane was achieved with the loss of but five men to the vessel boarding her and so little injury was done to either vessel, that both are now ready for service again.

With such vessels fitted up on all our bays and rivers, we could soon have a large portion of the enemy's fleet. But for the white flag ruse of the enemy, we should now have twelve instead of five of the fleet at Galveston.

The Magruder fleet has shown what can be done with genius to plan and pluck to carry out the enterprise. Let the commanders elsewhere take the hint and act upon it, and we will soon be as formidable to the enemy on water as on land.—*Houston Telegraph.*

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

Another gentleman has just arrived from the North with stories about peace in sixty days, Seymour being entirely on the side of the South, New York willing to take Davis for President and anything else to get back, Washington in a bother, all tyranny done away with, get a pass to go where you please without difficulty, etc. The speech in Philadelphia of Senator Wall, of New Jersey, and the inaugural of Governor Parker, of that State, go to confirm the idea of peace by the first of June—but that is four months off, and in half that time our fate may be sealed, if we do not toe the mark promptly.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that a commission as 2d Assistant Engineer in the C. S. Navy has been tendered to Mr. James F. Green, and accepted. Mr. Green has made many friends since his residence here in connection with the Arsenal, who will regret to part from him.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

ROSENCRANZ'S SOLILOQUY.

That fellow Wheeler's ruined all,
My sour-kraut and beans,—
Who ever heard of taking boats
With *rebel horse-marines?*

Eufaula Spirit.

HOW IT HAPPENED.—We understand that Major Reid Sanders, contrary to advice, purchased a small yacht and left Charleston in it—and that he had a crew who betrayed him.

As soon as he got out of port, the crew tied him and steered for the fleet, and delivered him up to the Yankees. This accounts for his dispatches not being destroyed.

South Carolinian.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO RENT,

THE DWELLING on Market Street, between Front and Second Streets, lately occupied by Doct. Arrington.

ALSO,

The office occupied by Joshua G. Wright, Esq. Apply to JAMES WILSON.

Jan. 31, 1863. 96-1w

TO RENT.

A GOOD TWO HORSE FARM, with comfortable dwelling and all necessary out buildings. A fine opportunity for persons wishing to leave the sea coast. Persons wishing to rent can see me at my house, near Long Creek, or address me at Hilton Post Office.

J. S. HINES.

Feb. 3. 99-6t*

GO TO BALDWIN'S,

38 MARKET STREET,

FOR COTTON YARNS,
" Salt Sacks, holding 2½ bushels of Salt.
" Cutting and Trimming Coats, Pants and Vests,
" Military Garments,
" Military and Civic Caps,
" Soap for Shaving and Washing,
" English Razors, Brushes &c.,
" Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
" Shirts for the Camp and Field,
" Sheetings by the bale,
" Half Hose, Gloves, &c.

We are making arrangements for receiving supplies from different Factories in the South, and from Steamers as they arrive.

Military Goods, Caps, Hats, &c., &c., daily expected, at

BALDWIN'S Civic and Military,
Furnishing House,
38 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 26 99-eod-tf.

POST OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
February 2d, 1863.

THE MAILS for Fayetteville, Goldsboro' and Tarboro', close daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.

D. DICKSON, P. M.

Jan. 2d, 1863 97-tf

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

CALL quick while the price is so low. The material is scarce:

These Sacks hold two and a half bushels.

Call at BALDWIN'S.

Feb. 2d, 1863 98-eod3t

HEADQUARTERS WILMINGTON
Jan. 23d, 1863.

NOTICE.

Market Carts with provisions will be allowed to pass and repass the lines till further orders.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Brig. General.

☞ Single copies of the DAILY JOURNAL for sale at the Office, 15 cents per copy.

AUCTION SALES.

ESTATE SALE OF CHOICE OLD MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES.

BY JAMES H. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
131 Meeting-street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

ON FRIDAY, February 13th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold in my Store, 131 Meeting-street, by order of the Executors, the rare and choice collection of WINES of the late W. C. Gatewood, and of the following description:

12 bottles MADEIRA, bottled 1832—No 6
15 bottles imported 1823, demijohned 1827, bottled 1844, Jamaica Madeira—No 26
18 bottles "Welsh," imported 1842, bottled 1846—No 3
36 bottles "Lewis" Madeira of 1834—No 2
40 bottles "Lewis" Madeira of 1836, imported by H. Gourdin—No 4
105 bottles "Newton, Gordon & Co." Wine, 1849—No. —
6 bottles "Leacock" "Enterprize" Wine, imported 1834, bottled 1841—No. 7
27 bottles N. 46, on Cork—No. X
11 bottles Old Madeira—No. IX
4 bottles Old Madeira—No. 11
No 1, Demijohn Old Hamilton Wine, 1840
No 3, Demijohn Penfold S. & Co
No. 8, Demijohn Leacock, 1836
No. 4, Gourdin Sherry, 1836
No. 5, Leacock Sherry, 1836
Nos. 6, 7 and 8, Old Hamilton Wine, 1840
No. 9 Leacock, 1836
Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, Old Hamilton Wine, 1840
No. 14, Leacock, 1830
No. 15, Penfold S. & Co
No. 16, Old Hamilton, 1840
No. 17, Old Hamilton, 1836
No 18, Gourdin Sherry, 1863.
Conditions Cash.

Feb 4th, 1863. 99-eod10Feb

SALT—SALT.

800 BUSHELS. In store and for sale in lots by
J. B. SOUTHERLAND,
43½ North Water St.

Feb. 4th, 1863 99-6t*

LOST

BETWEEN Richmond and Wilmington, supposed at Weldon, a black leather DISPATCH BAG, containing papers, maps, &c., for which a reward of ten dollars is offered on delivery to Capt. James, Engineer Corps.

W. BOLTON,
1st Lieut. C. S. A.

Feb. 4th, 1863 99-3t*

VALUABLE FARMING AND TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 9,240 acres of land in Richmond county, consisting of several tracts, lying from 6 to 10 miles from the W. C. & R. R. R., and about the same distance from the Town of Rockingham. One tract contains 1,940 acres, a portion of which is excellent Farming Land; nearly 200 acres of which is in a good state of cultivation, and on the premises is a good dwelling house, with all other necessary buildings needed on a farm; also, a Grist, Flour and Saw Mill, in good repair on an excellent stream of water. One tract of 6,280 acres of good Turpentine Land, adjoining the above, and another tract of 1,000 acres, separate from the above and much nearer the W. C. & R. R. R., of *superior Turpentine* Land—supposed to be more finely timbered than any body of Land in the county. It is well suited to the growth of Corn and Cotton as well as valuable for Turpentine.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of said lands will do well to address or call on the subscriber at Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C. B. S. McDONALD.

Feb. 4th, 1863 —99-4t*

LEATHER AND SKINS,
TENNESSEE SOLE LEATHER,
BALTIMORE " "
ALABAMA " "
FINE FRENCH CALF SKINS,
WAX UPPER LEATHER,
BINDING SKINS,

In lots to suit and for sale at

WILSON'S,
Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

Feb. 4th, 1863 99-2t—19-1t

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! IN SEPERATE STYLES AT THE CONFEDERATE EATING HOUSE.

Feb. 4th, 1863. 99-1t*

ROOMS—ROOMS—ROOMS.

PLEASANT ROOMS and comfortable bedding for gentlemen only, at the CONFEDERATE EATING HOUSE.

Feb. 4th, 1863. 99-3t*

HOWARD FIRE COMPANY.

THE ENGINE WILL BE TAKEN OUT TO-MORROW afternoon, at 2 o'clock. All members must attend, or the fines will be enforced. R. A. BATE,
Feb. 4-99-1*. Sec't'y.

NOTICE.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL ONE HUNDRED AND thirty five shares of the Capitol Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company. Persons wishing to purchase will please give me a call.

Feb. 4-99-tf. S. D. WALLACE.

TWELVE DOZEN
FINE ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES!
FINE ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES!
Just received at
WHITAKER'S Book Store.

Feb. 4th, 1863 99-2t

PREMIUM PUMICE SOAP.

REMOVES easily from the hands Oil, Paint, Printing Ink, Stains, &c. &c., richly flavored. A large lot received and for sale at
WHITAKER'S Book Store.

Feb. 4th, 1863 99-2t

TWELVE DOZEN
POCKET Looking Glasses. For sale at
WHITAKER'S Book Store.

Feb. 4th, 1863 99-2t

50 DOZEN MEMORANDUM BOOKS rec'd and for sale
Feb. 4-99 2t.] at WHITAKER'S Book Store.

1 GROSS ENGLISH MATCHES, just rec'd and for sale
Feb. 4 99-2t.] at WHITAKER'S Book Store.

10,000 ENGLISH GUN CAPS just rec'd and for sale at WHITAKER'S,
Feb. 4-99-2t. Book Store.

SONGS AND POEMS OF THE SOUTH, by Mrs. Meek, just rec'd at WHITAKER'S,
Feb. 4 99-2t. Book Store.

JOHN H. COOK,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to sales of every description of Merchandize and Produce, and all kinds of Property, either at auction or privately.

Feb. 4th, 1863 99-30t*

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

AN adjourned meeting of this Company will be held at the Hook and Ladder House on to-morrow (Wednesday) night at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the Chairman,

A. H. NEFF, Sec'y pro tem.

Feb. 3. 99-2t*

NEWS.

In this town, on Saturday, the 24th inst., Miss CAMILLA ELIZA JANE CARTER, widow of A. R. Carter, aged 38 years.

In New York, Mr. RICHARD PITTS, aged 68 years, of Pleurisy followed by Pneumonia, after an illness of over a week.

He died a peaceful and happy death, and we hope he has realized the blessed assurance,

"Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord."

October 1st, 1862, near New Market, Shenandoah county, Va., JOSEPH W. DAVIS, of Hades county, aged 21 years, 6 months and 21 days.

On Sunday, the 4th of January, 1863, of diptheria, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward and Mrs. Susan J. Smith, aged 9 years, 9 months and four days.

In Kenansville, N. C., on the 27th January, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. CATHARINE KELLY, wife of Isaac E. Kelly, Esq.

In Kenansville, N. C., on the 27th Jan., of scarlet fever, LATINE IVERSON, aged six months.

On the 28th Jan., EUGENE PERCY, aged five years, 11 months and 13 days.

On the 29th Jan., HERBERT ALPHONZO, aged 7 years, 7 months and six days. Children of Mr. J. and Mrs. Mary M. Chesnutt.

Thus in the short space of three days, have been taken from their offspring, lovely and interesting children, by that most insidious and fatal of all infantile diseases, *Scarletina.*

Leaves have their time to fall,
Flowers to wither at the North wind's breath
And stars to set, but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, Oh death!

M——

WILMINGTON MARKETS, Feb. 4th, 1863.

The market is very poorly supplied with provisions of all kinds, the supply here being barely sufficient for present demand, and price rule very high.

BEEF CATTLE—Scarcely any beeves have been brought to market for a week or two, and the supply is about worked off. We quote on the hoof at 18 to 20 cents per lb.

BACON—Is in demand, and sells in the small way from carts at 50 to 55 cents per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—$1 to $1 25 per lb.

BEESWAX—50 to 75 cents per lb.

CORN—Is scarce, and meets with quick sales. We quote at $2 75 to $3 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries at $3 25 per bushel, in lots to suit.

EGGS—Sell from carts at 55 to 65 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—Is in fair demand, and supply light. We quote sales during the week at $34 a $35 per bbl. for superfine, as in quantity.

LARD—15 cents per lb.

MOLASSES—Retailing at $6 to $8 per gallon, and market almost bare.

POULTRY—Live chickens 75 cents to $1, and dressed $1 to $1 25 each. Live turkeys $2 50 to $3 each, and dressed 40 to 45 cents per lb.

POTATOES—Sweet sell at $3 50 to $4 per bushel.

PORK—Fresh 35 to 40 cents per lb.

PEA NUTS—$2 to $2 25 per bushel.

SALT—Sales for the week of Sound made at $9 to 10 per bushel.

SUGAR—70 to 75 cents per lb. by the hhd.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, sells at 60 to 65 cents per yard.

TALLOW—65 a 70 cents per lb.

WOOD—Sells from wharf at $12 for pine, $12 a $14 for ash, and $15 a $16 per cord for oak.

YARN—$6 to $7 per bunch.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 2.—Bacon 55; new 45. Lard 40. Beef 17½ to 20 by side; 10 to 20 at retail. Beeswax 60. Butter 75 to $1. Chickens 35 to 50. Copperas $1 wholesale, 1,25 retail. Cotton 18 to 20 cts Cotton Yarn $3 to $5 pr b'nch. Eggs 45 to 50 per dozen. Flaxseed $2 50 to $2 75 per bushel. Flour—Family $36 00; Super $34 to $35. Forage—Fodder $2 50 per hundred; Hay $1 50 to $2; Shucks $1 50 to $1 75. Grain—Corn $3 30 to $0 00. Wheat $5 to $5 50. Rye $3 50 to $4. Oats $2 to $2 25.—Peas $2 75 Hides—Green 50, dry $1. Iron—Swedes 40 to 00. Leather—Sole $3 per lb. Upper $3 50. Liquors of all kinds have gone up. Molasses—N. O. $4 50 per gallon by the bbl. Nails—None in market. Onions—None in market. Pork 38 to 40. Potatoes—Irish $3 to 3 50; Sweet $2 00. Rice 10 cts by the cask. Sugar retailing at 75 to $1. Salt—Sold 20 to 25 cents per lb. Fayetteville Sheetings, 33 to 60 cts. Osnaburgs 35 to 60 cts. Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon. Tallow 60. Wool $1 50 to $1 75.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W. H. Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D. McD. Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L. Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McCleese.
Northampton—Dr. W. S. Copeland.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt. Thos. M. Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J. G. Carroway.
Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H. Powell.
Pitt—Dr. B. J. Blount.
Beaufort—E. J. Warren.
Craven—William B. Wadsworth.
Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick.
New Hanover—Eli W. Hall.
Duplin—Dr. James G. Dickson.
Onslow—J. A. Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Capt. J. W. Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—William B. Wright.
Sampson—Thomas I. Faison.
Wayne—Wm. K. Lane.
Johnston—C. B. Sanders.
Wake—J. P. H. Russ.
Nash—Capt. A. J. Taylor.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—Dr. T. J. Pitchford.
Granville—R. W. Lassiter.
Person—James Holeman.
Orange—Hon. William A. Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P. Taylor.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

C S'FEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

THE wind blew hard enough and the weather got cold enough, last night and this morning to penetrate an iron-clad and freeze the nose off her commander.

We rather like a good sound blow about these times—a good square South-easter, blowing direct on to the coast and bringing with it a sea, rolling, not exactly mountains high, for *no* sea does *that*, but some thirty or more feet from the bottom of the trough to the crest of the swell, with a wholesome send in towards the beach. If we could only get this sort of a pleasant breeze, with the Yankee fleet tumbling about, with Cape Fear on their lee, we should be almost be willing to telegraph that "things is workin'" and we would not care how much they worked.

To-day the sky is as clear, as blue and as deep as a sky can be. There is not a cloud to be seen—not a shadow. But it is cold, still and freezing, very much freezing. Speaking of the blueness of the sky, it has sometimes been a matter of musing with us, why the most refreshing of all earthly colors should be green, and the most admired of heavenly colors should be blue. Why is it that the eye dwells with such intense pleasure upon the vivid green of early vegetation, and then turns to view with the same instinctive delight the blue depths of an unclouded sky. Almost any other colors fatigue the eye—these never do, and the one about as little as the other, and yet they are different as well as differently placed.—*Daily Journal, 29th.*

A report was prevalent here yesterday that an attack on Savannah was in progress. This report seems to have had its origin in the fact that the enemies gunboats had made an attack on Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point near the mouth of the Ogeechee River, which falls into one of the Sounds some fifteen miles south of the mouth of the Savannah River.

Daily Journal, 29th inst.

THE state of the "peppigram" at Fredericksburg would seem to have received a decided change on account of recent rains which have reduced the roads to a dreadful condition, thus rendering a forward movement on that line a physical impossibility, for some time, at least.

FITZ JOHN PORTER was "disbonorably dismissed" from the military service of the United States for having failed to go to the assistance of General POPE at Manassas Junction on the 29th of August, 1862, PORTER being then near the field of battle.

WE NOTICE that the Richmond *Enquirer*, *Whig* and *Dispatch*, and the Charleston *Courier*, are all urging the organization of a large additional cavalry force, in connection with our several important armies. It may seem a little strange, but as early as 1861, after the battle of Manassas, we urged the same thing, and based our urgency upon pretty much the same considerations—the absolute necessity of cavalry to enable us to *improve* a victory. No more *decided* victory than that of the first battle of Manassas could well have been obtained. For the want of cavalry, it was, in its results, one of the least *decisive* battles of modern times. Cavalry seldom break squares of good infantry, but they prevent squares or columns once broken or confused from rallying, and they give a defeated army no time to stop, entrench and make a fresh stand.

THERE is a queer state of things at Albany, N. Y. The recent election in that State eventuated in the triumph of the Democratic party, and the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR, the candidate of that party to the office of Governor. But the triumph in the Legislature was not equal to that on the popular vote. Of the Senate a certain number hold over, so that body remained comparatively unchanged, that is to say, strongly Republican. The Democrats succeeded in getting a majority of one or two in the House of Representatives, and could have controlled that body had not the Republicans bought up one CALLICOTT, elected as a Democrat from Brooklyn. Him they promised to support for Speaker on consideration that he should vote with them upon certain points. This was a nice little arrangement for Callicot & Co., but unfortunately for their peace of mind and body, the Rough and Readys of Brooklyn, the constituency of CALLICOTT, got wind of this good thing, and went up in force to Albany to see about it and so made a row, and would not permit the House to go on with its work, nor allow CALLICOTT to be elected. The House had to adjourn and will perhaps keep adjourning for some time. But the cohesion of public plunder will hold CALLICOTT and the Republicans together, and he will get the price of his treason, and will be sure to render the equivalent in the betrayal of the trust reposed in him.

A good deal of talking has "come off" in the Confederate Congress over the Exemption Law, and sundry members have enveighed against any exemption as regards those connected with the press of the South.

Now the South can dispense with reading, with writing, and with *speech-making* rather than with independence, and the moment that a free, independent and vigorous press becomes a matter that can and must be dispensed with, why, let it be. It will be a desperate position of affairs that calls for such a state of things. We may find it necessary even to dispense with Congress, and that might be bad, but not nearly as bad as to give up freedom of opinion, and freedom of its expression through the press.

Editors ought either to be perfectly independent, or they ought to cease from their vocation. They ought either to be exempt or to be fully in the army. The country wants no editors detailed from the army—no mere military bureau to give them news—to keep watch for their interests, to give expression to their wants or voice to their complaints. But the conductors of the Southern press are prepared for any contingency, so far as they are personally concerned, and merely look upon this matter in so far as it may affect the public interest. They leave all that concerns themselves out of the question, since it has, in fact nothing to do with it. The only personal privilege they desire to stipulate for is that, in the event of the exemption being withdrawn from the press, it be *not* withdrawn from members of Congress, as the former honestly fear that they might be "demoralized" by being forced into compulsory association with the latter. Gas is a good thing in its way, but who would care to live, move or have his being next door to a leaky gas-house like unto —— say Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, or the irrepressible FOOTE, or sundry others that might be named.

FROM the report of the attack on the earth-works at Genesis point, at the mouth of the Ogechee River, Ga., as published in the Savannah papers, we learn that at least one of the attacking vessels was certainly an iron-clad battery of the "Monitor" pattern. She came up very near to our works. Another iron-clad lay farther down, with the wooden vessels. The Monitor vessel threw 15 inch and 11 inch shot. Her turret was either damaged by our shot or got out of order in some other way.

What the name of this turret-bearing iron-clad may be is more than we can conjecture, The attack upon Genesis point derives its chief interest from her participation in the affair, as this is the first instance in which vessels of her class have been brought squarely up to a fight with land batteries. The trial has not been discouraging to our side.

A GOODLY proportion of the people of the North are opposed to Abraham Lincoln and his administration, and anxious to obtain peace. The defeat of Burnside at Fredericksburg has unsealed their lips and enabled their voices to be heard. Had the result been different, either these peace men would not have been peace men at all, or even if *they* had been, they would not have dared to avow themselves such in the face of the exultation which would have been indulged in by the easily excited population of the North. The strength of any peace party at the North must be based upon the despair of success to which frequent and continued failure of the Northern arms must give rise, rather than upon any abstract principles of justice or feelings of humanity. It is thus we do good to our enemies. We save them from themselves. We loosen the chains imposed by their own tyrants. The battles of Richmond, of Manassas and of Fredericksburg, have done much for freedom of opinion and action at the North. They have opened the doors of Forts Warren and Lafayette and liberated many political prisoners. They have opened the mouths of men like Brooks and Wall and Richardson and Valandigham—no, not Valandigham, for *his* mouth never *was* shut, to his honor be it said.

This peace party at the North depends upon the success of the Confederate forces For the present the party of peace and of justice at the North must depend for success on the efforts of the Confederacy. Hereafter, and at no distant day it may be able to render efficient aid to the cause of justice and humanity, now, it must depend for its growth and strength upon the valor of Southern soldiers, and the failure of Northern plans.—The next three months and a half will be the period of trial. If the South goes through that without serious disaster, then the peace feeling at the North will have gained immense, strength and the peace party become self-sustaining. If the Southern troops should gain important victories, then the demands for peace would become overwhelming and irresistible.

THEY had a heavy snow in Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday night and Wednesday of this week. All things out of doors were white. We haven't seen a flake here this season.

WE ARE really without any authentic news from the enemy's lines in this State. We hear of no new movements and hardly think that any have been made by land. We have heard a report on the streets that the enemy's fleet, or a portion of it had left Beaufort on Wednesday night, steering South. If so, they ought to have been here long ago, unless their destination is a point farther South. We give the report for what it may be worth—not much, we think, but there *may* be something in it.

CAPT. LARKINS' Company are in need of blankets, and the Captain calls upon the citizens to supply their wants. We have no doubt but that this call will be responded to with the spirit of liberality heretofore exhibited by our noble-hearted people. Sheriff VANN will receive and forward any donations for the above Company.

THE loss of the "Princess Royal" off Charleston, is what might be called a "bad lick." It hurts, but must be borne. The loss of the steam engines and Whitworth guns is very serious, at least we think so.

Trouble in the Camp.

The resignation of BURNSIDE and the removal of SUMNER and FRANKLIN, for which see telegraphic column, indicates the existence of fresh complications, and the continued progress of disintegration in the Northern Armies; and that it is so regarded at the North, is evidenced by the sudden rise in the price of gold at New York. The plan of an advance upon Richmond from the Rappahannock, having once proved a failure, and any renewed attempt in that direction having been pronounced impracticable by BURNSIDE, has no doubt lead to the resignation of that officer. SUMNER and FRANKLIN no doubt coincided with the Commanding General, which led to their being relieved of their commands.—HOOKER, the new Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, is the pet of the ultra Abolitionists, the man for whom they have been clamoring, under the *sobriquet* of "Fighting Joe." HOOKER will either make a spoon or spoil a horn The Washington authorities having failed to get the consent of either MCCLELLAN or BURNSIDE to persevere in an advance which they regarded as certain destruction, have at last pitched upon HOOKER, who avows his willingness to go anywhere—to the devil, if necessary. If the state of things among the troops under his command be anything like it is has been represented, "Fighting Joe" will have some difficulty in bringing them up to the scratch.

What effect this grand flare up may have upon the programme of operations in North Carolina, we can only conjecture. But, if, as is likely, the projected operations in this State were part of a general plan, of which the movements of the Army of the Potomac formed the key, it is fair to presume that some modification of the original programme will be the result of the failure of the main movement to which this was intended to be auxilliary, and with which it was designed to co-operate. Of course these are only speculations of which time will prove the correctness or incorrectness.

WE hear it reported that our people had captured a Yankee gunboat in Stono River, near Charleston yesterday. This is probably correct. Perhaps the telegraph may bring us confirmation of the news. The capture is said to have taken place yesterday.

We heard a report last evening on the streets that a Yankee fleet had been seen from Fort Fisher going South. This is, in our opinion, a mistake, as a fleet going South would not come within sight of Fort Fisher. The vessels would keep farther out to sea in order to clear Frying Pan Shoals. There is also a report which is less improbable and indeed may be true to the effect that a large number of vessels were at Hilton Head in Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina.

THE Iron Steamship Cornubia arrived safe this morning at a Confederate port. She ran through six blockaders and was just eighteen minutes in doing it. She brings a valuable cargo.

AS WE thought would be the case, the Republicans have elected their "Man Friday" CALLICOTT, to the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of New York. They bought and paid for CALLICOTT who was elected as a Democrat, and they own him, body and breeches.

IT IS reported at Washington that Secretary CHASE will soon "lead to the altar" the accomplished widow of the late Senator Douglas. CHASE is the enemy of the South, and surely the South will be avenged.

Turned Up.

We heard an enquiry the other day as to what had become of the fine iron steamship North Carolina, formerly belonging to the Cape Fear and Ocean Navigation Company, and subsequently sold to JOHN FRAZER & Co., and sent out to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, her name having been changed to the *Annie Childs*.—We see that a recent arrival at a Confederate port brings news that the *Annie Childs* had sailed from Nassau, so she "still lives." For what port she sailed we do not know.

THE Charleston *Courier* brings some particulars of the capture of the Steamship Princess Royal near Charleston on last Thursday morning. Her freight amounted to nine hundred tons, consisting of Whitworth guns, rifles, powder, etc. She also brought some workmen who were to instruct parties here in reference to the construction of new projectiles. She was run on shore, but during the day the light draft Yankee Steamers succeeded in towing her off. Only four persons escaped. Valuable dispatches from Captain MAURY to the Confederate Government were saved. The loss must exceed two millions of dollars.

ALL the stories about the Kentucky Legislature having passed the ordinance of secession from Lincolndom, are absurd on their very face. Three thousand abolition soldiers occupy the city of Frankfort and their bayonets surround the Capitol. The Legislature of Kentucky *dare* not take any such step, however strong the feelings of a majority of its members might be, and we have much doubts of their willingness at any rate. We don't believe that Governor Robinson has called out sixty thousand men. We don't believe that Commissioners from Illinois and Indiana have arrived in Richmond. We do believe that Kentucky is sick of the war and also Illinois and Indiana, and so also are other States, outside of New England, but their sickness has not yet reached a crisis sufficiently imminent to stimulate them to take any formal or official action. They all still dream of reconstruction, and will not see that this is a condition inadmissable by the South.

WE learn that our outer pickets at Swansboro' report that seventeen large sailing transports passed there yesterday afternoon, going South. It is also reported by our pickets at the mouth of New River in Onslow county, that five steamers passed that point at nine o'clock last night, also going South. Their size or character could not even be guessed at in the night.

We will probably know more about all these movements within one, two, or at most, three days. If the expedition is designed for Wilmington, the attempt will be made during the present Spring tides. If not so made, we may expect it to be made at some other point.

A considerable concentration of the enemy's vessels is reported as having taken place on Thursday, near Red Bluff in South Carolina, about fifteen miles from Savannah. Their object is not known.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30th, 1863.

In the Senate Mr. Barnwell from the Committee on Finance, presented a bill to regulate the currency, providing that treasury notes fundable in seven per cent. bonds shall be so funded on or before the first of July, afterwards only fundable in four per cent. bonds; new issues to be fundable within six months from their date, in six per cent. bounds, afterwards in four per cent. bonds. The bill to organize a Supreme Court was further discussed by Messrs. Semmes and Yancey.

The House debated the exemption bill in Committee of the Whole, and adopted an amendment that no person shall be enrolled who has a substitute in the army, furnished in accordance with orders heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, unless the substitute has or shall desert, or has or shall become liable to military service. The Committee rose and the House adjourned to Monday.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30th, 1863.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the radicals have determined to prosecute the war with the greatest vigor for the next three or four months. If peace is not conquered within that time, they will accept the mediation of Napoleon, and recognize the South on condition that it will agree to a plan of gradual emancipation.

Callicott, Republican candidate, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the New York Assembly. All the Republican officers have also been elected.

Lieut. Thomas McKean Buchanan, Commander of the Federal Gunboat Calhoun, was killed in an engagement at Bayou Techee on the 14th inst.

Vicksburg is again to be assailed by Grant's and McClernand's armies and Porter's gunboat fleet. The expedition has started.

The Finance bill passed by the House of Representatives on Monday is already causing an inflation of prices. A million of dollars in gold was sold in Washington chiefly at 140 per cent premium.

Accounts from Mexico represent the defeat of the French troops before Puebla. Communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba is said to be cut off by guerrillas.

RUMOR FROM HOLLY SPRINGS.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 30th, 1863.

It is rumored here that Holly Springs has been recaptured by Van Dorn, with seven hundred prisoners and a large quantity of stores. It is said that a Michigan cavalry regiment was badly cut up.

FURTHER FROM THE NORTH—BURNSIDE RESIGNED.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 30th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the *Dispatch*, from Fredericksburg, says: Northern dates of the 27th have been received—Burnside has resigned and Hooker been appointed his successor. Gold advanced in consequence to 152.

Sumner and Franklin have been relieved of their commands.

Callicott has been elected Speaker at Albany.

FROM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 30, 1863.

On Thursday afternoon and night, nine gunboats were in sight off Fort McAllister. The iron clad damaged by the battery on Wednesday, was moving up and down, evidently trying her machinery. But four gunboats were in sight off Genesis Point yesterday. The others were withdrawn. No hostile demonstrations in that quarter since last report.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE GUNBOAT NEAR CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31st, 1863.

Several days ago General Ripley dispatched a force of artillery, commanded by Lt. Col Yates, to James Island, with the design of attacking the Yankee Gunboats cruising in Stono River, about 8 miles from the City. Col. Yates posted the guns, 21 in number, in a semi circle, stretching on both sides of the River around the Gunboat Jno. P. Smith, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon opened a concentrated fire upon her. She replied with broadsides.—The engagement lasted one hour, when the Gunboat hauled down her flag, surrendering unconditionally, with 180 prisoners. She carries 11 guns. Many of the crew were killed and wounded. Our loss was only 1 man wounded.

OUR GUNBOATS ATTACK THE BLOCKADERS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 1863.

The two iron-clad gunboats, Chicora and Palmetto State, with three steamers as tenders, went out beyond the bar at 1 o'clock this morning, to attack the blockading fleet. Firing began after 1 o'clock, and for a time was very rapid and continuous; afterwards it slacked, but continued at intervals until 9 o'clock this morning. Owing to the fog the result is not yet ascertained. Commodore Ingraham is aboard the Palmetto State, and is commander of the expedition.

Gen. Rosecrans's Order for the Imprisonment of Confederate Officers.

The following order is taken from the Nashville papers. Southern men will know how to appreciate the hypocritical sympathy for humanity and civilized usage which goes into hysterics over the imprisonment of officers of the army when captured in battle, and has not one emotion for an infamous Yankee proclamation which consigns the men, women and children of the South to indiscriminate outrage and slaughter at the hands of their own domestics. Such is Yankee duplicity and cunning when it comes to make up its own record. The world is honest, and will discriminate between the innocent and the guilty:

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesboro', Jan. 6, 1863.

General Order—The General commanding is pained to inform the commissioned officers of the Confederate army taken prisoners by forces under his command, that, owing to the barbarous measures announced by President Davis in his recent proclamation, denying parole to our officers, he will be obliged to treat them in a like manner.

It is a matter of regret to him that this rigor appears to be necessary. He trusts that such remonstrances as may be made in the name of justice, humanity and civilization may reach the Confederate authorities, as will induce them to pursue a different course, and thereby enable him to accord to their officers the privileges which he is always pleased to extend to brave men, even though fighting for a cause which he considers hostile to our nation and disastrous to human freedom. By command of Gen. Rosecrans.

C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* exhibits the following account of a successful piece of knavery practiced upon the most adroit knave in the North. As it was only necessary to buy one member, the leaving Cameron under the impression that he had succeeded, and need not therefore buy any more, was not the least happy conception of the party to the intrigue:

[Special Correspondence of the Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1863.

Ever since the election of United States Senator it has been whispered about Harrisburg that a certain member of the House of Representatives had astounding disclosures to make how a certain candidate for United States Senator had offered him a large sum of money for his vote; how the offer was apparently accepted; how the money was counted down and put into the hands of a notorious politician for safe keeping; how the member aforesaid voted against the candidate who thought that he had purchased him, and how the whole affair was a nicely-laid trap to catch the candidate, who has achieved a high and well-merited reputation in the art of catching others.

The House, some days since, appointed a committee to investigate the truth of these rumors, but their labors have been, to some extent, anticipated by the publication of the statement of Thomas Jefferson Boyer, member from Jefferson county who says that he was offered a large sum of money to vote for General Simon Cameron. Mr. Boyer enters into a minute and circumstantial narrative of his several interviews with General Cameron, and states explicitly and positively that the money for his vote was paid into the hands of John J. Patterson, to be drawn by Boyer as soon as he had voted for Cameron. This statement, as may be supposed, has created no little excitement here.

Of course various opinions are entertained of Boyer's motives and conduct. Some denounce him as a rogue who lacked the courage to carry out his corrupt intentions—Others applaud the nerve and profound strategy which enabled him to out-wit so shrewd a manager of men as General Cameron, and class the transaction in which he played the principal part in the same category with the daily expedients employed by the detective police to entrap rogues.

As Boyer's statement, however, is entirely *exparte*, the public must await the evidence which will be taken before the Investigating Committee before deciding upon the criminality of the parties whose names are involved in this transaction. It is suggested that Boyer published his evidence in advance of the Committee, for the purpose of committing it to a thorough investigation and preventing the possibility of a whitewashing report.

Good for Gen. Johnson.

The Mobile correspondent of the *Courier* reports the following rare instance of military molesty in a letter dated the 24th:

Night before last he was serenaded at the residence of General McCall, with whom he was sojourning, by quite a mob of Mobilians. They called for him loud and long. Finally he appeared, whereupon three loud shouts were given for the hero of Manassas, to which he replied: "Gentlemen, the hero of Manassas is not here to-night, he is in Charleston." Three cheers were then given for the hero of Seven Pines. To which he replied: "Gentlemen, no one man was ever the hero of Seven Pines. In that bloody battle there were many heroes under our flag, and the very noblest of them were from Alabama." Whereupon he made his bow, said "good night," and retired amid shouts and cheers that he did not stop to answer.

The Rebel banner has recently come into possession of several Yankee letters, captured near Nashville, and among othes, produces the following "commercial" and decidedly "speculative" letter from Prentice of the Journal:

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10, '62.

MAJ. GEN. ROSECRANZ.—Dear Sir:—Some months ago Mr. Jno. W. White received from me five thousand dollars in gold, which he invested in cotton for me, investing at the same time a large amount for himself and others. The cotton bales were seized at Nashville and used for the ortifications. Government receipts being given for them—They are there yet I learn

Now it seems to me, that when cotton is so very valuable—a bale being worth, say two hundred and forty dollars—that cheaper material ought long since to have been substituted in the fortifications. The cotton, I am told, is scandalously wasted by the soldiers. I have written a brief article for my paper on the subject, and I will have a copy sent to you. I beg that you will have a little thought to my suggestions. It is a sad thing for a poor editor to have to sustain a pecuniary loss in such times as these.

Most truly yours,
GEO. D. PRENTICE.

THE GALLANT LEON SMITH.—The first two vessels employed by the Federal Government against the South were the Star of the West and the Harriet Lane.—Both of them have been taken in Texas waters by Texians. Both were taken by boarding, and the boarders laid alongside in both cases by Leon Smith, now Major in Confederate service, without pay.

This coincidence is worth recording. We nominate Leon Smith for Commodore in the Confederate Navy, a position for which he is well fitted by the innate dash of his nature, as well as his unsurpassed coolness in danger.

He has for many years commanded sea-going steamships, and always been successful in his profession. The confidence shown in him by Gen. Magruder is of years standing The high compliment he pays him is eminently well deserved, and should secure him the tender of this appointment from the Government.

Houston Telegraph.

Gen. Cook's Brigade.

We are indebted to his Excellency Gov. Vance for the following report from Col. E. D. Hall, commanding Gen Cook's Brigade in the battles of Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. This report is highly interesting, and shows that the gallant commander and the troops performed their whole duty. It is the old and glorious story of North-Carolina courage and self-sacrifice in the imminent deadly breach."

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 19th, 1862.

SIR:—I think it nothing but just and proper that regular reports from brigade commanders of North Carolina troops should be made to you, in order that justice may be meted out to those regiments and origades who are entrusted with the honor and reputation of the good old State, and have so successfully borne her flag in the thickest of the fight, and as I have had the responsibility, on two occasions, to take command of this brigade in the heat of pitched battles, (Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg) owing to the disabling of the commanders of the brigade early in the action, I feel that the responsibility devolves upon me.

This brigade, commanded by Gen. John R. Cook, as gallant an officer as ever lived, consists at present of the 46th, 15th, 27th and 48th regiments of North Carolina troops.

On the morning of the 11th inst., the brigade was ordered to the front, in connection with Gen. Ransom's brigade, and all, under his command, took position on Willis' Hill, directly opposite Fredericksburg, and well on the left of our lines. We remained in line of battle until about 12 o'clock of Saturday, the 13th, when we were ordered forward, at which time the battle was raging furiously. Willis' Hill overlooks the valley of the Rappahannock, in which Fredericksburg is situated, being about a fourth of a mile distant. On the crest four batteries had been erected. At the foot of the hill, Gen. Coob, with his brigade, under cover of a long stone fence, was hotly engaged with the enemy, who were making a desperate attempt to storm the position.—The Georgians fought gallantly and against terrible odds. The enemy had succeeded in forcing their way up to within forty yards of the fence, when Cook's brigade reached the crest of the hill, and in face of a deadly fire of artillery and small arms, drove them back with great loss. Our men were falling fast, for we were within two hundred and fifty yards of twenty-five or thirty thousand of the enemy; but no men ever fought better or with more enthusiasm. Not a man faltered. The 46th and 27th were ordered down the hill to support Gen. Cobb behind the stone fence, where they remained all day, and suffered but little after arriving there. The 48th, under Lieut. Col. Walkup, and the 15th, under Lieut. Col. McRae, remained on the hill and suffered severely. North Carolina can boast of no braver men than the commanders of those two regiments on that day. Six different times afterwards did the enemy, with his heavy columns, attempt to drive us from our position, but at each attempt was he thrown back with immense loss, leaving the field litterally black with their dead and wounded. During the afternoon we were reinforced by the 25th N. C., Col. Bryson commanding, and one other regiment of Gen. Ransom's brigade further on our left, and gallantly did they do their duty. Shortly after, Gen. Kershaw, with a South Carolina brigade, came to our assistance. The troops I have enumerated composed all of our forces engaged on the left that day, as far as I am aware of. I am satisfied we did not have five thousand, and we have since ascertained that we had both Genl's Hooker and Sumner to contend with. The enemy left at least one thousand dead on the field in our front, and the wounded must have been three or four times as many; we killing and wounding as many men as we had to fight them with. I am sorry to say that the loss of the brigade was quite heavy, viz: four hundred and eighty-seven out of about thirteen hundred. Our General was severely wounded early in the action, but am glad to state that he is rapidly convalescing. At nine o'clock that night the brigade was relieved, and ordered to the rear to replenish their ammunition, they having fired

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THE FEELING PRODUCED BY THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, writes under date of Jan. 3d, as follows:

Such a terrific catastrophe, so faithfully and candidly stated, has come like a thunderclap on France; and if you had heard, as I did, the remarks that were made at the imperial reception in the palace of the Tuileries yesterday, where every order of the State—if I except the church, whose metropolitan Archbishop is at this hour lying in state in his coffin—was represented by its highest functionary and corporate body, you would not have the smallest doubt of what will inevitably follow—namely, a joint European intervention to stay further bloodshed.

The language held respecting the Washington administration was so unmeasured that I scruple to repeat it; but Mr. Dayton, who was there, must know that I simply speak the truth, and his dispatches to his chief must confirm what I say when I say that public sentiment, through those imperial precints, has pronounced as strongly as decency would permit against the "infamous policy"—that was the word—which had thus urged Burnside to encounter a defeat and loss of life that curdles the very blood to think of. I am not at liberty to mention names; but I could point out men in that assemblage of the highest position the State recognizes, who, in conversation with their familiars, roundly stated that France, single handed, was determined to put an end to this bloodshed, if England still continued to stand aloof.

Towards Mr. Seward the general tone of observation was most rancourous. Every prediction, every opinion he had uttered, it was said, had been signally falsified, and the sooner he vacated his office the better for America.

As far as I could infer, the opinions of many were that by the interference of France a chance still remained of preserving the entirety of the Union, and that on this account, if the North would only invite its good offices, leaving England altogether out of the question, much might be done to heal the dreadful wounds made in the body politic of the United States. That England had an interest in perpetuating the strife—which France had not—was unanimously admitted, and if such an overture was made, with a view to France acting as umpire, there would be no need to fear her repeating the role of Edward the First of England, because all her sympathies, as well as her interests must be on the side of the salvation of the Union.

[From the Berlin correspondence of the New York Herald.]

It would be vain to deny or extenuate the effect produced by this sinister intelligence. Liberals and reactionists, the friends of the Union and its adversaries, agree in regarding the battle of Fredericksburg as the great battle of the war; after failing three times in the attempt to reach the capital of Secessia, a fourth attempt would, they say, only lead to a useless effusion of blood. Possibly later accounts may modify this feeling, and show that the defeat of the Unionists has not been so irretrievable as is now supposed; but at the present moment it predominates to such an extent that it may be fairly called unanimous.

From Paris we hear already that Louis Napoleon has again come forward with his scheme of mediation, and it is generally believed this time England will listen to his proposal with more complacency than when they were first offered You are aware that Earl Russell did not refuse point blank; he only hinted that the moment chosen was not favorable, and he may imagine that now the North is disheartened by repeated misfortunes. He may be more willing to accept the good offices of the neutral owers who profess to take so warm an interest in her welfare. Perhaps he may be mistaken in this idea; perhaps the threat of foreign interference may only serve to unite all parties at the North and rouse them to new and more determined efforts in defence of their independence; but it cannot be disguised that such is not the opinion of the European public, who have been persuaded by the London Times that there is a large party at the North who would be glad to make peace on any terms, if that truculent despot, President Lincoln, would only let them.

Financial and Commercial.

The following Bill was introduced in the Confederate Senate on Friday by Mr. HUNTER, of Va., and referred to the Committee on Finance:

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the Treasury notes not bearing interest, and bearing interest, issued previous to the 1st day of December, 1862, if not funded before the 1st day of July, 1863, shall not be afterwards fundable at the pleasure of the holder.—All call certificates which are reconvertible into Treasury notes, fundable in bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, shall no longer be reconvertible into such notes after the 22d of April, 1863, but shall afterwards be reconvertible into notes fundable into bonds bearing seven per cent interest, until the 1st July, 1863, but after that day, if not previously reconverted and funded, they shall be deemed to be bonds bearing six per cent. interest, and payable at the end of — years.

2. That in lieu of all other powers to issue Treasury notes bearing no interest, which have been heretofore granted to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be authorized to issue, monthly, an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars of such notes, payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States Each note shall specify the month of its issue, and declare that it shall be fundable in bonds bearing six per cent. interest, and payable at the end of six years, for the period of twelve months, from the first day of the month of its issue, and, also, that it shall be receivable in payment of public dues, except the export duty on cotton, for the like period. But after the lapse of the said twelve months, the said note shall no longer be fundable, or receivable in payment of public dues, but it shall be paid at the time specified on its face, without interest. Any holder of notes issued under the authority of this Act shall be allowed to fund them in call certificates bearing six per cent. interest, and to be reconvertible at his pleasure, in the manner hereinafter provided The said certificates shall specify the date of the notes funded, and shall be reconvertible within the period during which these notes were fundable. But after that period it shall no longer be reconvertible, but deemed to be a bond bearing six per cent. interest per annum, and payable at the end of — years.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall use any disposable means in the Treasury which can be applied to that purpose, without injury to the public interest, and issued since 1st January, 1863, until the whole amount of such issues shall not exceed one hundred and fifty millions.

The Treasury notes hereby allowed to be issued shall be of any denomination of not less than five dollars, which is now authorized by law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. The authority hereby given shall cease at the expiration of the session of Congress, which shall follow the conclusion of a treaty of peace, or at the end of two years, should the war continue so long; provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the authority hereby given, to issue Treasury notes, shall be allowed to issue so many not bearing interest as may be necessary to meet all the requisitions outstanding on the 21st day of January, 1863; but the notes thus issued shall only be fundable after the 31st day of December next, and after that date shall not be receivable in payment of public dues, but shall be redeemed according to the tenor thereof.

3. That in addition to the authority hereinbefore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes, he shall be allowed to issue notes of the denomination of one dollar and of fifty cents, to such an amount as in addition to the notes of the denomination of one dollar heretofore issued shall not exceed the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

4 That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell bonds bearing six per cent. interest per annum, and payable at the end of twenty years, at par, for Treasury notes, issued since the 1st January, 1863, to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same, or he may sell such bonds, when guaranteed by the States of the Confederacy, for Treasury notes as aforesaid; provided, that the whole amount of such bonds shall not exceed three hundred and fifty-nine millions of dollars; and provided, further, that the Treasury notes thus purchased shall not be re-issued if the effect of such re-issue would be to increase the whole amount of Treasury notes bearing no interest which are in circulation to a sum greater than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also hereby authorized, if he shall deem it fit to do so, to exchange the proceeds of any sales of raw produce, or produce certificates that he may make, for Treasury notes issued since the 1st January, 1863, at the market value.

As soon as circumstances permitted, after the battle of Galveston, Gen. Magruder issued the following proclamation, and sent it out in a vessel under a neutral register to a neutral port:

PROCLAMATION.

GALVESTON Jan. 4, 1863.—WHEREAS, The undersigned has succeeded in capturing and destroying a portion of the enemy's fleet and is driving the remainder out of the harbor of Galveston and beyond the neighboring waters, and the blockade has been thus effectually raised, he therefore proclaims to all concerned that the harbor of Galveston is open for trade to all friendly nations, and their merchants are invited to resume their usual commercial intercourse with the port.

Done at Galveston, this the fourth day of January, 1863.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major General Commanding.

We had the satisfaction, says the Houston *Telegraph* of the 7th inst., of sending a number of copies of our last paper containing copious accounts of the battle by the same vessel, addressed to the principal journals of the West Indies and Europe. We have thus reason to hope that the true account of the affair will be published to the outside world.

The proclamation ought to have the effect to invite trade, and bring cargoes of needed merchandise to our shores. To be sure it may be said that the Lincolnites will at once resume the blockade. But it is more than doubtful whether the nations of the world will submit to have their rights thus trifled with. Nor is it reasonable that the blockade will be immediately resumed.—The enemy have done too much with the Harriet Lane themselves, not to dread her presence. They know she is the swiftest vessel they have, and capable of running around any war vessel in the gulf that has a heavier armament than her own. They also have a wholesome dread of the Bayou City, the captor of the Lane. They know that, however deficient she may have been before his guns, she has now ten one hundred and twenty pounders, belonging to the Westfield, from which to choose her armament. They know that to the daring and skill that managed the Bayou City, in the late affair, nothing is impossible.

They have good reason to believe, and will learn better when they try it, that there are several other steam gunboats and sailing crafts that will be turned into men-of-war more readily than such transformation was ever made before; and to seal up a port against such a fleet will be no small undertaking.

At present they have not the vessels to do the work without weakeping their attacks upon the Mississippi and their blockade at other points.

Should neutral vessels be arrested on the high seas when on their way to Galveston, there would be a settlement to have with the flag that covers them. Should they come, and find the port closed they could either dare arrest or turn quietly down for Matamoras. We look to see them not only come to Galveston bar, but come over it without any attempt at molestation.

We find the following items in the *Telegraph*:

The Confederate force on the 1st was 3000 men, but a small portion of which was in the action. They had 31 guns, all told, on shore and on gunboats, 24 of which were light artillery. The enemy had six war steamers, mounting 40 heavy guns.

The Galveston city Sexton buried 28 persons up to 3d, of whom 17 were killed in the fight and 11 died subsequently. The names given are: Lieut. C. H. Alexander, Corp'l W. J. Wilburton, B. F. Roach, C. E Peace, J. J. Diel, J. E. Hill, all of the Seventh Regiment; Sergt. S. Sippel, regiment not known; M. Bundock, Andrews' company, Coast Guard; three men, names not known, and six Federals.

General Magruder has issued a call for 2,000 more negroes to work upon the fortifications at Galveston.

Confederate bonds are now being taken up at the rate of over $100,000 a day in Houston.

The Chief of the Surgical Department reports 24 wounded Federals received at the hospital—12 from the navy and 12 of the 42d Massachusetts Regiment.

The following is a list of the officers of the Harriet Lane at the time of the surrender:

Charles H. Hamilton, acting master; R. J. Richardson, ass't paymaster; Thos. N. Penrose, ass't Surgeon; M. H. Plunkett, 2d ass't Engineer; C. H. Stone, 2d ass't Engineer; John E. Cooper, 3d ass't Engineer; Robert N. Ellis, 3d ass't Engineer; A. T. E. Mullen, 3d ass't Engineer; Chas. M. Davy, acting master's mate; J. C. Tapin, paymaster's clerk; J. A. Hannum, acting master; W. F. Munroe, acting master.

Gen Sibley is now at New Iberia, awaiting his brigade.

We learn that the Federals at Sabine Pass run off every night and returned by day to the blockade. They have given up the Pass. We are in full possession.—The Don, which they had rigged up as a gunboat, has fallen into our hands and been destroyed.

Thus every place in our State that has been taken by the enemy has been redeemed, and to-day *the Federal flag floats over not a foot of the sacred soil of Texas.*

The Victoria *Advocate* says that a pair of large Camels are being put on the express from the Rio Grande to Victoria. They are to be harnessed to a large two wheeled cart. They will carry 3,000 pounds freight, and make the trip in five to seven days.

A Lower Depth in Crime.

The rail road cars between this city and the battle fields of Virginia are infested with thieves whose vocation it is to rob sick and wounded soldiers of their money after they have undergone the hardships of the camp and battle field in defence of our country. It appears that no train which reaches New York from Philadelphia conveying soldiers, either sick or wounded, but brings to light cases of suffering caused by pick-pockets. Last Saturday, three soldiers on their way to New York, one of them having lost his leg at Fredericksburg, were robbed—one of $100, another of $88, and another of $40. These amounts were made up by the passengers, and the poor men were sent home.

New York Tribune.

THE SOUTHERN IRON-CLADS IN